VOLUME XXXIX.

LACE GOODS.

CHILDREN!

Field, Leiter

& Co.

WABASH-AV

A FIRST-CLASS PRACTI-

adison-st., second floor, and Mink Sacques. ffs and Boas.

ur Linings, Sleigh Robes, &c., is usual Popular Prices.

A CARD practical farrier of over 20 years' expe-buying my skins in the raw state from I am enabled to offer greater induce-regard to quality and prices, than any in my line. My skins have been bought advance of 60 per cent, and I will, UN-MSIDERATION, raise my prices during J. ETILINGER, 74 Madison-st., second floor.

LEGAD TIME TABLE AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS TON OF REFERENCE MARKS. - Saturation of Satu

O & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILBOAD
of Lake-st., Indiana-sv. and Sixteenth-st.,
and Sixteenth-st., Ticket Offices, 30 Clark-

ILWAUKER & ST. PAUL RAILWAY

*10:10 a m *4:00 p m *10:45 a m *4:00 p m *5:00 p m *10:45 a m *5:00 p m *4:00 p m *10:45 a m *10:45 a

run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul polis are good either via Madison and Frairie via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

LINOIS CENTRAL RATLEGAD.
of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.
Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

CHIGAN CENTRAL RAILEOAD.

of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. ice, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Ran-and Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

un and Air Line)... 7:00 a m 6:33 a m 9:00 a m 7:40 p m Accommodation... 4:00 p m 10:33 a m 10:33 a m 10:35 a m

PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

BARLIMURE & URLU.
From Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-Offices, 83 Clark-st. Palmor House, Grand at Depot (Exposition Building).

Leave. Arrive.

SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

Old Line | 7:35 a m 7:40 p m 8:00 a m 7:40 p m 7:40 p

RG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. stanati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
ser of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

adianapolis. Louis-mbus & kast Day . 8:40 a m * 8:70 p m ht Express. 8:00 p m : 7:10 a m

OCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD

7:50 a m 7:25 p m enworth & Atch. Ex 10:30 a m 3:40 p m modation 5:00 p m 10:20 a m 10:00 p m 10:20 a m

& EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD. "Danville Route,"
77 Clark-st., 123 Dearborn-st., and De-

orida Express..... 7:30 p m 7:15 a m

STEPHENE, 1 HE CHIROP odist, 124 Dearborn st., give instant relief. Stephens All Bight Salve for burns, boils of the control o

Leave. | Arrive.

KANKAKEE LINE.

of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-

Leave. | Arrive.

| Leave. | Arrive.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave. | Arrive.

.. . 7:55 a m . 7:45 pm

| Leave. | Arrive.

| Leave. | Arrive.

OFFER 1 "Choice Lot" of

CHILDREN'S er (da.ly).... 9:00 9:30 TORCHON LACE **COLLARS!**

> 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c. Former price,

50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.50. CARPETS, PURNITURE, Etc.

MONDAY, Nov. 25,

lakefield Rattan Co WILL OPEN THEIR RETAIL DEPARTMENT 231 State-st., Chicago.

Irt Stands, Fancy Scrap Baskets, hewood Baskets, Dog & Cat Baskets, fall Screens, Table Mats, hey Basket Ware of all kinds, bezant Chamber Furniture and Par-ler Chairs.

OLD AND SILVER FRINGES, Etc. A FULL LINE OF fold and Silver Fringes, laces, Spangles, Stars, losettes, Badges, Programme Tassels. &c., red, which I will sell at LOWEST CASH PRICES. M. PETERS,

OTSTERS. POR THANKSGIVING ORDER JAS. E. STANSBURY'S FAMOUS . PIONEER BRAND

Washihington-st., 3d floor.

OYSTERS. ist controlled by the B. O. P. or any other Oyster Eranch House, 274 South Water-st. M. L. CAMPBELL, Manager.

PINANCIAL. WE DEAL IN ALL ISSUES OF U. S. BONDS

contain Called Roads. The 4 per cents on hand for PERSTON, REAN & CO., Bankers, 100 Washington-st. verament Bonds, ok County Orders,

Scrips and Vouchers.

Mby LAZARUS SILVEBMAN

Bank Chamber of Commerce. ENTS WANTED.

PUL. WHY? Became you do not know how. See Hill's Manual of know how. See Hill's Manual of seek how. Seek hill see ALT COUGH MIXTURE.

the Rayner's Malt Cough Mixture "MARS" COLOGNE.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1878.

Temporary Landing of Lorne and Louise at Halifax

Yesterday.

ON SHORE.

A Drive to the Residence of Gen. Sir Patrick Mc-Dougall.

Lunch with the Duke of Edinburg, and Return to the Sarmatian.

Everything Propitious for the Welcome Demonstrations To-Day.

Halifax Decked Out in Unexampled Beauty and Splendor.

Some Account of the Elaborate Out-Door Adornments.

Text of the Contemplated Address of the Corporation of Halifax.

Refusal of the Railway Officers to Be Cheated of the Hour for Which They Have Lived.

A Serious Railway Collision on the Great Western Road.

LORNE AND LOUISE. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

HALIPAX, Nov. 24.—The Vice-Regal party were visited to-day on coard the Sarmstian by some of the leading dignitaries. The Marquis and Princess dined on board the Black Prince. The Princess and Marquis afterwards came ashore and lunched at the Admiralty House.

ashore and linebed at the Admiraty nouse. The Princes then returned to the Black Prince and remained there for some time, where the Marquis joined her, and they then proceeded to the Sarmatian, where they remain to night. The programme for to-morrow has been changed so far as the naval display is concerned The ships will not go down the harbor to accompany the Sarmatian up. The latter will leave ber present mooring at half-past 10 a. m., come up the harbor under a salute of the forts, and proceed to the dock-yards, where all the war vessels will be to line. The ships will be decorated with bunting, and the yards manned. At half-past 1 the official landing will take place. To-morrow is proclaimed a public holiday by the

THE WEATHER. The weather at present bids fair to be all that could be desired. The Princess has almost en-tirely recovered from the effects of the seasickess during the voyage, and has signified her wishes that the programme for the reception here, and the festivities at Montreal, including the ball, should be carried out. The whole city is one mass of evergreens, bunting, and decorative devices. Tumble-down buildings, old fences, and unsightly telegraph poles even are being estooned and wreathed so as to present a really andsome appearance.

Following is a description of the arches: The at the intersection of that street and George's street, is decidedly one of the handsomest and best proportioned. Four thick, square pilasters, covered with evergrees, spring from each corner, and are joined by two bold arches crossing each other. The arches are covered with evergreens. Each pilaster is surmounted by a crown of evergreens, and bears a sagstaff and canner. A centre-pole rises from the cround to the apex of the double arch, and ends in a flagstaff, surmounted by a gilt lion ampart. The effect of the whole structure is exceedingly grand. The Province Building enrance gateways are all thickly wreathed with vergreens, and the back of the railing is filled in with young spruce trees planted in the ground. Over each arched gateway is placed a ransparency.

THE CITY ARCH. The city arch, at the intersection of Hollis and Bishop streets, is simple in design, and consists of a large centre arch with a red ground, and "Welcome to Halifax" in white letters. This is surmounted by a Nova Scotian shield, and the whole outline of the arch is studded with bannerets. The side arches are covered with spruce, and have St. Andrews' and St. George's hields over their centres, with three flagstaff on the top, and flags flying.

Irvine arch is formed of two poles wreathed with spruce and surmounted by the white en-sign. A spruce wreath runs across a large Union Jack skillfully draped from the outline of

the curve. The design is light and graceful. THE BOYAL ENGINEERS' ARCH. The Royal engineers' arch is a massive structure entirely covered with spruce, and of the prevailing type of three arches, a large centre one and two smaller side ones. It is intended

to be illuminated at night.

PROSPECTS. To the Western Associated Progr.
HALIFAX, Nov. 24.—There is every prospec for good weather for a grand reception to-mo row. Gen. McDongali, Administrator of the Government, and Vice-Admiral Inglefield, visited Lorne and Princess Louise this morning on board of the Sarmatian at anchor down the

at 1 o'clock in a steam launch, and went on board the Black Prince, where they lunched with the Duke of Edinburg. After lunch the Marquis and the Princess Louise landed and Marquis and the Princess Louise landed and drove to Maplewood, the residence of Gen. McDougall. The city is decorated in a manner never before attempted by our citizens. Public buildings, business houses, and private dwellings are one mass of evergreens and banners, arranged in every conceivable style. This evening the Marquis and Princess returned to the Sarmatian.

THE PROGRAMME FOR TO-MORROW has been changed, so far as the naval display is concerned. Ships will not go down the harbor to accompany the Sarmatian up. The latter will leave her present moorings at half-past 10 a.m., come up the harbor under a salute of the forts, and proceed to the dock-yard, where all the war-vessels will be in line. The ships will be decorated with bunting and the yards manned. At half-past 1 the official landing takes place.

takes place. MONTREAL. MONTREAL, Nov. 24.—The Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise have signified their intention to attend the St. Andrew's ball here Friday evening next. Several Governors of States on the Canadian border have also accepted the vitation.

OTTAWA, Nov. 24.—The Lorne Reception Committee, after a good deal of wrangling, have been forced to change their programme. It was at first proposed to receive their Excellencies at the Chaudiere Junction of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway, but the arrangements were made without securing the consent of the Railway Company. The officials, feeling that they were slighted, have refused to run the Viceregal train to to the Chaudiere Junction, and the re-

train to to the Chaudiere Junction, and the reception will consequently take place at the Lower-Town Depot. A large platform is being erected for the accommodation of the school-children and the general public.

ADDRESS OF THE CITY OF HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, Nov. 28.—I send you the text of the first and most important address, that of the city corporation, from which you will observe—want is becoming very apparent to all who are within the circle of current information—that the Marquis, in coming to Canada, does not rich himself from the incubus of that popular sentiment which recognizes him first and chiefly as the husband of a daughter of the Queen:

lar sentiment which recognizes him first and chiefly as the husband of a daughter of the Queen:

To His Excellency, the Most Honorable the Marquis of Loras, etc., etc.,—May it Please Your Excellency and her Royal Highness, the Princess Louise, a sincere and cordingrecting. The intelligence that your Excellency and her Royal Highness, the Princess Louise, a sincere and cordingrecting. The intelligence that your Excellency and her Royal Highness have reached our shores in eaferty and in good health is a source of true rejoicing to the people of Canada, and the words of welcome we are permitted first to utter but feebly express the sentiments which animate our fellow-countrymen in every section of the land. We are sensible of the privilege conferred upon us in the fact that your Excellency has been pleased to make your formal entry into the Dominion through the medium of our thus favored city, and we record with fullest appreciation the further anspicious circimustance that, on this day and in this city, for the first time in the history of British America, a daughter of our beloved Queen has set foot on Canadian soil. We pray the event may be followed by every happiness to your Excellency and her Royal Highness, and is halled with joy and gratitude by all her Majesty's subjects on this side of the Atlantic.

We are most thaniful that the choice of a successor to the noble Earl who has governed us for the past six years mas fallen upon a statesman who holds such high place in the personal affection of the sovereign, and one whose litustrious birth, cultivated mind, and parliamentary exercience so eminently qualify him to presice over this important dependency of the Empire. We accept it as an earnest of the increasing good-will of her Majesty toward her fainful people of Canada as an assurance of, additional strength in the ties that bind us to the mother country, and a guarantee that our mutual interests will be actively promoted and securely guarded.

To her Royal Highness, whose presence among we have rearred.

that our mutual interests will be actively promoted and securely guarded.

To her Royal Highness, whose presence among us is a mark of trust and honor which we gratefully acknowledge, we offer the tribute of our respectful and loyal affection. Her distinguished virtues, her rare accomplishments, and her gracious bearing to-ward all classes constitute a reputation which has ward all classes constitute a reputation which has long been known to the people of Camda, which has made the Princess Louise loved in England and insures for her the tracest devotion of those with whom she has so graciously consented now to identify herself. We gray that the Almighty may shower upon your Excellency and her Royal Highness His choicest bicssings, that your home in Canada may be a home of happiness and contentment, and that you may be long spared to cujoy the privilege of the high state to which you have been called.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

this morning at Winona Station between the Chicago express and the New York express. These trains are due to pass at that station at 2:22 a. m., and were both on time. The eastbound train was just on the point of stopping at the west end of the switch for the brakenan to get the train into the siding to enable the west-bound train to pass when the latter came up at a considerable speed, and a collision occurred. The result was that the driver of the most bound train. John Holmes, and his fre-man, John Collison, were seriously in-jured, the former having an arm and a leg broken, and the latter being badly scalded. The baggage-car of his train was driven into a second-class car, and seven people, emigrants of mixed nationalities, were injured. One, who was crushed internally, died shortly after he was extricated. The others were taken to the Hamilton Hospital, and are being cared for by Drs. Ridley, Mackelcan, and White. Their names are Marie Sattus, brueisa leg; Herman Bentzel, fracture of the skull and leg; Mathilde Bentzel, fracture of the skull and leg; Mathilde Bentzel, his sister, fractured leg and bruisés on the face; Heinrich Stender, bruised; Dominique Petrich, badly scratched; Edward Williamson, bruised about the head. These were on the west-bound train. On the east-bound train, fortunately, only two persons were hurt,—one named Hostetter, who received a fracture of the thigh, and another named Rvan, who received a severe bruise on the foot. These two latter were both riding outside out the platform of the cars, and at the front portion of the train. The engine of the west-bound train is lying completely overturned at the side of the track. The damage was confined to the two engines, the baggage cars, and two second-class cars. The line was clear for the passage of trains by noon.

GENERAL NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
OTTAWA, Nov. 24.—It is reported that the Indian Agencies, the recent appointments to which have not been ratified by the present Government, will be abolished, and the whole charge of the Indians transferred to the Mounted Police. It is generally believed in well-informed circles that the reports of Indian ated, and originated in untrue rumors that the Indians had interfered with a surveying party.

An entire reorganization of the Mounted Police will take place this wipter, and Col. McLeod i oming here in a few days for that purpose. A dispatch received from Jeffersonville, Ind., announces that Cameron, who absconded with \$7,000 belonging to Mr. Cumming, of this place, as been arrested at Jeffersonville

has been arrested at Jeffersonville.

A large quantity of phosphate has been taken out in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec during the present year, and shipped to England, the value of which amounted to \$168,000.

MONTREAL, Nov. 24.—A considerable number of French-Canadian farmers have left for the manufacturing districts of Massachusetts within the past few days, to seek work during the winter.

winter.

It is reported that the London Times and Daily Nees will oppose the Dominion Government's fiscal policy.

The City Council is defending actions brought against the city by the Volunteers for payment for their services on the 12th of July last. The plea of the defense sets forth that the law authorities the troops to be called out by three plea of the defense sets forth that the aw authorizes the troops to be called out by three magistrates to aid the civic authorities when they are unable to cope with any trouble which may arise. In this case the plea alleges that the meeting of the magistrates which had been called decided almost unanimously that it was not desirable or necessary that troops should be called out, and placed the whole conduct of affairs in connection with the troubles in the hands of the Mayor; and, in view of this fact, it was not within the jurisdiction of the magistrates, some of whom resided out of the city, to call out the military and saddle the city with expense.

call out the military and saddle the city with expense.

Special Dispates to The Tribune,
COLLINGWOOD, Nov. 24.—The steamer City of Winnipeg, from Lake Superior, reports considerable excitement existing at Prince Arthur's Landing, owing to the discovery of a well-developed vein of silver in one of the public streets. The work upon the Thunder-Bay Branch of the Pacific Railway having been discontinued, nearly all the workmen have left,—the majority of them going to Duluth and the south shore of Lake Superior. Operations at Silver Islet will be actively prosecuted during the winter. This arrival closes the Lake-Superior season for this year at Collingwood.

from milk-weed, met and recrived a report from the Special Committee lately appointed to examine the process and submit samples. The report and samples were satisfactory, and the capital stock was placed at \$3,00,000. Patenta will be at once sought in England.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuse.

Torsorro, Ont. Nov. 24.—As John Checkley, an alleged counterfeiter who was 'arrested in Milwankee and extradited, was being taken to Ottawa to stand trial, he escaped from the railway car when the train was 'approaching Weston, eight miles west of this city. It was about 4 o'clock in the morning, and it is supposed the two detectives were asleep.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

QUEBEC, Nov. 24.—Owing to the severe easterly storm of yesterday morning, which blew up the waves and water from the Lower St. Lawrence, the river overflowed at last night's high tide, inundating a large portion of the Lower Town and of the lower portions of the levees. Fears are entertained that considerable damage will be caused to stock of various kinds stored in celtars in the Lower Town. Dalhousie street was slightly flooded, and the water rose to a high of some inches in front of the city, lifting a large portion of the planking from the latter in serviral instances. On Arthur street, men were engaged to-day in repairing damage caused by the flood. St. Lawrence street was infindated to such an extent that people had to be ferried over in canoes, and on Beaulisle's wharf the water heated a quantity of lime stored there, causing it to set are to the building, which was destroyed.

BISMARCK'S BOSWELL.

Private Talk of the Chanceller During the
War with France.

Dr. Moritz Busch, an eminent political writer
of Germany, who accompanied Bismarck as literary amanuensis during the war with France,
has published a book in two good afzed volumes,
made up of reminiscences and conversations of
the great Chancellor. Some extracts, giving
recy opinions upon some of his contemporaries,
follow:

"M. Favre says, in his report to the French Government, that he could not belp shedding tears in one of his conversations with me. I must confess be looked as if he were about to weep, and I consoled him; but of this I am certain—that he did not shed a single tear certain—that he did not shed a single tear. He tried hard, but he could not. He, no doubt, thought to impress me with his five acting, as Paris lawyers are in the haut of imposing upon their audience. I am parfectly convinced that, to add to the pathos of the situation, he was painted white on his several visits to Ferrieres; particularly the second time, when he laid on an extra coating of palid collor, the better to impersonate the suffering and deeplymoved patriot. I do not, however, deny that he felt his situation. But he is not a politican. He ought to knew that sentiment and politics he felt his situation. But he is not a politician. He ought to knew that sentiment and politics do not go together. When I dropped a hint about Strasburg and Metz be looked as if he thought it a joke. I might have told him what happened to me in a furrier's abop in Berlin. I wanted a fur cloak, and, a high price being asked, I said to the shopkeeper: 'I suppose, sir, you are joking.' 'Never in business,' was the reply.'

ed, I sain to the anopsecper. I suppose, sir, you are joking.' 'Never in business,' was the reply.'

M. Thiers, who replaced M. Favre in the German camp, was likewise not a diplomativt after the Chancellor's heart:

"He is a clever, attractive gentlemaa, witty, spirited, intellectual, but without talent for diplomacy. He is far too sentimental for the profession. Though more manly and dignified than M. Favre, he is altogether until for the trade. He came to me as a negotiator when he had not gumption enough for a horse-dealer. He is easily staggered, and shows it. You can worm out of him whatever you like. I actually made him betray that Paris and full provisions only for three or four weeks unore.'

The Prince being asked the right version of a tamous incident in the constitutional history of Germany, related:

"As Prussian member of the Diet, I called upon Count Thuo, the Austrian and presiding member of our august usembly. When I entered he was in his study, working and smoking. He begged me to waft a moment. I did wait, but when I thought the interniew was too long delayed, and, moreover, had not even a cigar offere I me, I took one from the box before him, and requested him to give me a light. He looked dumbfounded, but communicated the desired spark. But there is another story of the same soft. In the days of Rochow, my predecessor as Prussian member of the Diet, the Austrian presiding member had adopted the

of the same sort. In the days of Rochow, my predecessor as Prussian member of the Diet, the Austrian presiding member had adopted the habit of smoking at the sittings of the Military Special Commission. Rochow, passionately fond of smoking, would have given his little finger to do the like, but did not dame. Now, when I came to Frankfort, I longed for my cigar at Military Commission sittings, and, seeing no reason why I should not have it, politely asked the presiding power to give me a light. This demand was received with imiversal astonishment and disgust. It evidently was an event in the eyes of all present. However, I got the light, and Austria and Prussia smoked. The other members present thought the incident momentous enough to report to their respective Courts. But the question was too grave to be decided in a hurry, so for six months running no one smoked but Austria and Prussia. After the expiry of that period, the Bavarian Envoy took to asserting the dignity of his sovereign by lighting his first cigar in assembled conclave."

Speaking of Napoleon's letter. Gen.

by lighting his first cigar in assembled conclave." Speaking of Napoleon at Sedan, the Prince said:

"When delivering Napoleon's letter, Gen. Reille behaved most courtoously and like a gentleman. In a conversation I had with him, while the King wrote his reply, the General hoped that no harsh conditions would be imposed upon so large and valarous an army. I shrugged my shoulders, upon which the General said that, rather than accept severe terms, they would blow themselves up with the fortress. I replied, 'Faltes sauter, that is your affair.' I asked him whether the Emperor Napoleon could still rely upon the army and officers, and whether his commands were still obeyed at Metz. The General answered in the affirmative, and, as we subsequently learned, spoke the truth. I really believe, if the Emperor had concluded peace there and then, he would be a respected reigning sovereign to this day. But he is a ——. I said so sixteen years ago, whun nobody would believe me. Studid and sentimental."

Of French statesmen, Thiers and Morny are the subjects of pointed ancedote. Of M. Thiers the Prince relates:

"When in the negotiations for peace I asked for some more concessions from M. Thiers, my interlocutor, losing his habitual self-command, cried out: 'Ma's c'est une indignita.' Upon this I quietly assumed the German tongue, explaining what I wanted. Thiers listened composedly, not knowing what to thing. After a while he said, in dolorous tones, 'Mais, M. te Comte, wous area bien que je ne saie point ('Allemand.') I replied in French, 'When, a few minutes ago, you uttered the word 'indignita,' I discovered that I did not know enough French to go on in that language, and so preferred German, where I know exactly what I say and what others say.' M. Thiers understood me, and made the concession he had just been designating indignite.' Morny's story has a bitter taste:

"Of all the Napoleonic statesmen, Morny best knew how to make money. When going to St. Petersburg as Ambassador, he arrived with a large unmore of elegant car

Two Austrian diplomatists may be next introduced:

"I always listened to old Metternich's stories, and he loved me for it. I remember that after spending a few days with him at Johannisburg, the old Chancellor said to Count Thun, the presiding member of the Diet, 'Bismarck is an excellent man, and if you can't get on with him you can get on with nobody.' Well, said I, frankly, to Thun, I will tell you how I manage him. I listen to all his long yarns, touching him up erery now and then when ne is flagging. Nothing more delightful to garrulous old men."

Alexander Von Humboldt, the great scholar, courtier, and talker, is the butt of anuusing railiery.

"In the days of Frederick William IV. Hum-

her embroidery, entirely absorbed by that. The King looked at engravings, noisily turning over the leaves so as to drown the voice. The young people in the background laughed, whispered, and naid no heed. Yet the scholar went on, murmuring monotonously like a sleepy brook. Gen. Gerlach, who was olten present, sat on a little round stool, preposterously unequal to his probortions, and snored. 'Gerlach,' said the King, on one memorable evening,' sleep, but do not snore.' I was the only one who appeared to be listening. Yet even I chewed the cud of my own thoughts, until, at last, cold meat and white wine were handed around. Yes, Humboldt was a talker. Nothing displeased him more than to have to listen to another. On one occasion somebody monopolized the conversation at court by relating something interesting to all. H imboldt was perfectly beside himself, Grumbling moroseiv. he piled up his plate with pate de fole gras, lobster, eels, and other indigestibles—a perfect mountain of comestibles. I shudder when I think what the old man could swallow. He ate as long and as fast as he could. When he found the gastronomic powers exhausted, no longer master of himself, he made a desperate attempt to get the ear of the company. 'On the summit of the Popocatepet!, he commenced, but he did not get any further, the more popular speaker quietly continuing his tale. 'On the summit of the Popocatepet!, 7,004 feet above the level of the sea,' he began again, with loud and excited voice. But he failed this time, too. The other narrator would not be interrupted, nor would the company. This was unprecedented. What a scandalous shame! Humboldt sat down in a rage, and moodily meditated upon the ingratitude of the human race, particularly at court. . The Liberals have been pleased to regard Humboldt as one of their own set. But he was a man who could not live except basking in the sunshine of the court. The favor of his sovereign was indispensable to him. But this did not be varnhagen, to gossip and slander with his trusty mate. Varnh

Berlin. A world impossible to realize except by reading these volumes."
Garibaldi's ingratitude in supporting France against Germany, who secured Venice and Rome to his country, was a fertile theme of Prince Bismarck's censure:

"I told M. Favre that I excluded Garibaldi from the armistice. I could comprehend a Frenchman's taking up arms for his country; but this foreign adventurer, with his band of cosmopolitan Republicans, had no right to meddle. Surely, if we catch him we shall exhibit him for money, with a placard round his neck inscribed 'Ingratitude.'"

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25-1 a. m.—Indica-tions—For Tennessee and the Onio Valley, older, partly cloudy weather, areas of light rain or snow, variable winds, mostly northwest erly, generally higher pressure.

For the Lower Lage Region, colder, partly cloudy weather, and light rain or snow, northerly winds, and generally higher pressure.

For (this) the Upper Lake Region and the Upper Mississippi Valley, colder, light rain or snow, followed by partly cloudy weather, colder northerly winds, followed by generally higher pressure.

colder northerly winds, followed by chicker pressure.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, colder, followed by clearing weather, northwesterly winds, stationary or lower temperature, and generally higher pressure.

Cautionary signals continue at Alpena, Mackinaw City, Grand Haven, Sec. 3, Chicago, Milwaukee, Sec. 1, and Escanaba.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, NOV. 23.

6:53 a. m. 28.774 44 82 N.E. 7 Pair. 11:18 a. m. 28.877 42 74 N.E. 4 Fair. 2:00 p. m. 23.825 44 78 N.E. 6 Fair. 3:53 p. m. 23.825 47 78 N.E. 6 Fair. 3:53 p. m. 23.837 45 78 N.E. 6 Fair. 3:50 p. m. 21.905 43 75 N.E. 8 Fair. 3:10 p. m. 22.938 43 75 N.E. 8 Cloudy. Chicago 29.02 41 N. gentie.
Chicago 29.02 41 N. gentie.
Chicago 29.02 41 N. gentie.
Chicago 29.02 53 N. W. gentie.
Des Moines. 30.03 37 N. gentie.
Des Moines. 30.03 37 N. fresh.
Detroit. 29.91 39 N. f. fresh.
Detroit. 29.91 39 N. fresh.
F. Gibson. 30.03 31 N. fresh.
F. Gibson. 30.04 88 N. fresh.
Laxrenworrd 30.03 38 N. fresh.
Laxrenworrd 30.03 38 N. fresh.
Laxrenworrd 30.03 38 N. fresh.
Marquette. 30.03 38 N. fresh.
Milwausee. 29.93 39 S. W. fresh.
Milwausee. 29.93 39 N. fresh.
New Orleans. 29.15 66 S. E. gen.
New Orleans. 29.15 66 S. E. gen.
Pittsburg. 29.90 45 S. Light.
Port Huron. 29.92 37 N. b. fresh.
Port Huron. 29.93 45 S. Light.
Port Huron. 29.93 65 E. light.
San Francisco 29.94 68 E. fresh.
San Francisco 29.94 68 E. fresh.
Vicksburg. 29.94 68 N. fresh.
Toledo, O. 28.88 42 N. fresh.
Vicksburg. 29.94 68 S. fresh.

SHICIDE

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
TERRE HAUTE, Nov. 24.—Saturday a hunter found the body of an unknown man in the ball found the body of an unknown man in the ball park. The man committed suicide by cutting the artery of his wrist, bieeding to death. He was apparently a mechanic, about 60 years old. WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 24.—Charles Schwiner, a young man, who has been an inmate of the Wheeling Hospital for some time past, last evening committed suicide by jumping into the river and drowning. He was 23 years old, and belonged at Clarendon, Ohio.

THE NEW ORLEANS CONVENTION.

pointed all the Congressmen-elect of this State be held at New Orleans Dec. 3, excepting Messrs Bland, Clark, and Buckner, who are members

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. LONDON, Nov. 24.—The steamship Pommer-ania, from New York for Hamburg, has arrived off Lizard.

ania, from New York for Hamburg, has arrived off Lizard.

The Duchy of Cornwall.

London Jimes.

The London Gazette announces that the Prince of Wales has appointed Sir William Knollys, formerly Controller of his Household, and now Usher of the Black Rod, also to be Receiver-General of his Duchy of Cornwall. Burke, in his famous speech on reform in the King's household, in 1780, alluded to the curious subdivision of England. "It is not a monarchy, in strictness," he said; "but as, in Saxon times, this country was a heptarchy, so now is it a strange sort of pentarchy." This was in allusion to the Palatinates of Wales and Chester and the Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster. "Every one of these Principalities," he continued, "has the apparatiss of a Kingdom for the jurisdiction over a few private estates, and the formality and charge of the Exchequer of Great Britain for collecting the rents of a country 'squire. Cornwall is the best of them, but, when you compare the charge with the receipt, you will find that it furnishes no exception to the general rule. The Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster do not yield, as I have reason to believe, on an average of twenty years, £4,000 a year clear to the Crown." Pernaps a perusal of this speech, which paved the path to economic reform, awakened the mind of the Prince Consort to the importance of the subject. Be that as it may, he plunged into the Augean stable which was his son's heritage, and, assisted by Lords Leicester and Portman, two of the ablest estate-owners in the country, soon brought the property into shape, and rescued much from the fangs of the fichers who had played ducks and drakes with it under the supine and lax management which had thitherto prevailed. The estate had thiterto consisted of 288 manors. Now there are but twenty-four. Yet, since 1820, the annual income has more than trebled, and now averages over £70,000 a year net. The next Prince of Wales may fairly expect to receive at least double that income. Land let early in the century at about \$3 an

FOREIGN.

Entry of the King and Queen of Italy into Rome.

The Eternal City Evidently as Insecure as Naples Was.

Precautionary Measures which Would Indicate Fear of Lynching. Massacre of 320 Inhabitants of Chresni-

tra, in Macedonia. One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Russians to Occupy Bulgaria.

Prince of Naples, and the Duke of Aosta arrived to-day, and were most enthusiastically received. They were accompanied from Naples by Signor Cairoli, the Presidents of the Senate and Chamcaron, the Presidents of the Senate and Cham-ber of Deputies, and several Ministers, and were welcomed at the station by all the members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, the civil and military authorities, and sixty guilds and workmen's associations with flags and bands, and escorted to the Quirinal. The route of the procession was lined with stands for sight-seers, and vast crowds cheered their Majesties from one end of the line to the other. The King and Queen appeared to be much affected. They were obliged, after reaching the The whole city is decorated with flags and

Paris, Nov. 24.—A correspondent telegraphing from Rome before the procession, states that soldiers and gens d'armes were echeloned every fifty metres along the whole route. There have been 800 arrests in Naples. It is stated that the Government has proofs of the existence of a vast association, the object of which is to kill the King.

THE INTERNATIONALISTS. It is said the Internationalists hold 250,000 lire, the proceeds of a recent bank-robbery.

ROME, Nov. 24.—Previous to the entry of the King and Queen into the city, the Que had undertaken to answer for good order, ar ested or expelled 300 persons. AFGHANISTAN.

LAHORE, Nov. 24.—It is believed the greater

part of the garrison of Ali Musjid were taken pr'soners. Hill tribes intercepted 500 Afghan soldiers, and deprived them of their arms and THE ADVANCE. LONDON, Nov. 25.—A correspondent with the Rhurum column telegraphs as follows: "The headquarters of the column is now at Hazarapir. Information has been received that the garrison of Fort-Mohamed Azin, twenty miles ahead, will probably evacuate and destroy the fort. Gen. Roberts has just decided to push on

by forced marches and endeavor to surprise the LONDON, Nov. 24.—An Ali Musjid dispatch reports that the Ameer's Master of Horse has been captured. He is said to be the chief instigator of hostility to England.

GEN. BROWNE.

JUMROOD, Nov. 24—Gen. Browne marched to

BULGARIA.

RUSSIAN OCCUPATION.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A Berlin dispatch says: "According to semi-official intelligence, eight Russian divisions, amounting to 120,000 men, MASSACRE.

LONDON, Nov. 24 .- A dispatch from Sophia says the couriers bring reports that some Turk-ish redifs massacred 320 inhabitants of the Bulgarian village of Chresnitra, in Macedonia.

GERMANY. THE SOCIALISTS.

LONDON, Nov. 24.-A German paper report that a number of Russian students at Koenies. berg, suspected Socialists, have been arrested at the request of the Russian police and interned OFFENDED.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.-The German Legation has been ordered to return to Copenhagen until after the departure of the Duke of Cumber-

AUSTRIA.

PESTH, Nov. 24.—The Finance Committee of the Austrian Delegation, despite the persuasions of Count Andrassy, refused to discuss the supplementary credit to meet the expenses incurred in the occupation of the Turkish provinces, alleging that Parliament has not yet sanctioned the occupation. A probable consequence of this refusal is that the session of the Delegation will be adjourned, and the Reichsrath summoned to meet immediately.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—Louis Mecroslawski, a Polisi

THE RUSSIAN CONQUEST.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Advices from Orenburg state that the Russian Fort Naryu has been strongly reinforced, in consequence of a con-centration of Chinese troops on the frontier and the reported pacification of Khotan. The principal insurgents of Khotan fled into Russian territory. It is said the Chinese have murdered the youngest son of Yakoob Beg.

PINANCIAL.

London Times.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—To facilitate the attempt at BERLIN, Nov. 8.—To facilitate the attempt at raising fresh loans, the Russian Government are going to publish a law providing that the paper money shall beneeforth be increased, not by the independent action of the Finance Department, but only by Imperial decree. It will also be cuacted that the Governor of the Imperial Bank shall beneeforth have nothing to do with the administration of joint-stock institutious.

A body of 218,000 recruits will be conscribed this year in Russia instead of the 150,000 level this year in Russia instead of the 450,000 levied

In time of peace.

APCHANISTAN.

The New Freis Press publishes a letter, dated from the Russian frontier in Asia, stating that from July to September six large caravans, laden with bargage, etc., were sent southwards to Cabul. Each caravan was accompanied by a disproportionstely large number of men, more than half of whom were dressed as Europeans. The leaders were provided with letters for the Russian Mission in Cabul. Three of these caravans have already returned, but minus their freight, and with about one-sixth of the men who started with them. A portion of the military sent to Bokhara and the Amu Darra last spring has likewise returned, but it is not known what has become of the rest. At the same time, individual Russians and otner Slava are also proceeding southward. They make no secret of their going to Cabul, and say that a movement has begun among the Slavs of Europe for the calistment of volunteers to serve

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

non-accession to office. Some regard him courageous promoter of the Congress at the the man who had the boldness to risk dis in bringing home the truth to bismaster. still recard Count Schouwloff as the repn ative of a peace policy. For them his acce to office would put an end to the above tioned aporehensions by bringing about withdrawal and effacement of Frince Gori koff, who, according to an impression whice survived the Berlin Congress, still repress warlike policy, and hankers after the realize of the Treaty of San Stefano. But, say of those who reason thus evidently forget Count. Schouwloff was never actuated love of beace in what he did; this was not for the sake of poliant that he sacrificed the amour proper of country or arrested its victorious advance Constantinople. If he made the journey; Petersburg to urge on the Czar the accept of the method to the sake of poliant that he sacrificed the amour proper of the method to the sake of poliant that he sacrificed the amour proper of the sake the had been better able to judge of the sak Russia from afar than those who were it midst of all the turmoil, and because he had been better able to judge of the sak Russia from afar than those who were it midst of all the turmoil, and because he had been better able to judge of the sak Russia from afar than those who were it midst of all the turmoil, and because he had seen so the sam steff and the accept of the sake the congress, it was because he believed it were say the sam steff and the same than the argument of the same than the same than the against the Congress, and accept to the sake the say of the sake the same than the same and the defense of the Russian tree Count Schouwloff did! Prince Bismarck he was like a stag facing a whole pack. He not a great deal harder to convince it Prince Gortschakoff, who certainly as speeches, but who left to his colleague the ling and the defense of the Russian tree be viewed as the apostle of peace. In him the see a prudent man who succeeded in solid promoter and the seem of

Political good faith, too, has Experiments the execution of treaty is not guaranteed by a coercive mether is an attempt to evade its obligations called civilized nations which have affixed signatures to it affect to disregard it because the second of the world. And, in view of this attitute of the world. And, in view of this attitute is the second of the world. And, in view of this attitute is the second of the world. And, in view of this attitute is the second of the world. has a more discouraging spectacle been presented to the world. And, in view of this attitude of Russia, what is being done by Prince Bismarck, the President of the Congress, the author and natural guardian of the treaty. He proposes a collective demonstration against Turkey, and abandons it on perceiving that it is not Turkey, but Russia, who is disregarding the European resolutions she freely accepted. The riddle to be solved in order to know how we stand is the motive now governing German policy. That policy is at present aiming at an internal reaction towards Absolutism to combat Socialism. That is its oresent goal; and there is but one country in the world with which an alliance is feasible,—viz. Russia. On what conditions it will be concluded events may show. I am only repeating, remember, the views of a man whose sagacicy I have often tested, and the conclusion to be drawn therefrom is this:

PRINCE BISMARCK
is doing his utmost to procure Count Schouvaloff does not represent a peace-at-any-price policy, but a caurious yet ambitious policy, which existing circumstances are wonderfully promoting. His accession to office will be the signal of a policy on the part of Russia and Germany atming at a common end. An intimate alliance between Germany and Russia, and joint action on the part of these two military and absolute Powers, having common economic, financial, and social interests, can forward neither the peace mor the liberty of the world. The conclusion I draw from what I have heard and reproduced is that, contrary to the general opudou, the accession of Count Schouvaloff to of-dee would not be productive of a pacific policy,—rather the opposite.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

Sprinopield, Ill., Nov. 24.—Sister Johann of the Order of St. Francis, died at the Conv. to day of typhoid fever, in her 17th year. I wa s. raised in Belleville.

to day of typhold level, in der 14th year. See was raised in Belleville.

The returns obtained by the Mining Record Office enable Mr. Robert Hunt, the Keeper of Mining Records, to report that the mineral produce of the United Kingdom in the year 187, was of the total value of £58,388,071. The forems at item is that of coal, which Mr. Hunt puts at 124,610,763 tons, of the estimated value of £47,113,767. The fron ore he states at 16,692,802 tons, of the value of £6,746,668. Lead ore, 80,8 to tons, value £1,28,922: tin ore (black tip), 14,1: 2 tons, value £372,763; copper ore, 73,141 to as, value £32,271; salt, 2,735,001 tons, of the value of £1,504,230. Passing to the metals obtained from these ores, we find the total value of metals produced in 1877 stated by Mr. Hunt at £18,742,9 the The great item here is 6,608,664 tons of the value of £1,504,230. The stated tons of the value of £1,504,230. The first item here is 6,608,664 tons of the value of £2,82,00; siso 9,200 tons of tin, of the value of £2,82,00; siso 9,200 tons of tin, of the value of £2,82,00; siso 9,200 tons of the value of £3,742,74, and 143 ounces of gold, almost all from Merionetahire, of the value of £3,742,900. There were 501,435 ounces of site, of the value of £3,742,900. The reduced in 1877 coal, and £2,424,007 minerals, earthy, not reduced, tor, ther with the value of salt, clars, etc. Of the nig-iron produced in 1877 there were 4,888,001 the same and England, one-third of it is Yorkshire; 737,673 tons were made in Wales and Monmon ithables, and \$23,000 tons all produce of 1877 at nearly 401,000 tons above the contribute of the test and money that her obtained produce of 1877 at nearly 401,000 tons above the contribute of the test and the test of th

The Gentle Dullness of His Congregation Tickled with Many a Joke.

An Impressive Thanksgiving Sermon by Prof. Swing.

The True Test of Church-Membership---Discourse by the Rev. W. F. Crafts.

From Noah to Abraham-The Third of Dr. Gibson's Bible-Readings.

The Second Coming of Christ as Interpreted by Dr. Ryder, of St. Paul's Universalist.

Egyptian Mythology--A Lecture by the Rev. Brooke Herford.

TALMAGE. THE TABERNACLE RESOUNDS WITH ANOTHER SUNDAY'S LAUGHTER.

Special Disputch to The Tribune. NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Mr. Talmage disc ing from the text Luke x., 30, describ ighway robbery and attempted assassing the stony road from Jerusalem to r was shot and robbed. "Such scene he said, "repeated every night in our cities." He had spoken of nights of sm, debauchery, and ain, of officis and bribery. He now proposed instion, night of the dirk. bludgeon, and liver, as he saw it. "I said to the Chief," " Give me two stout detect want not only muscular men, but men who nok muscular.' I said to the detectives: 'Have loaded pistols?' They produced firearms and clubs, showing they were ready for anyvillainous aspects.

for I didn't wish to risk any life but my own. One officer proposed that I should have disguised, lest I should be assailed, but I answered: 'No; I will take all the risks.'" ot for lack of material that the speaker not first look after the criminal classes of lyn. Last year, in that city there were 27,000 arrests, 200 burglaries, thirteen des, twenty-seven highway robberies, and 000 station-house lodgers. Over \$300,000 orth of property was stolen, and 336 scoun without expense to themselves. (Laugh There was no better place in the land pocket picked, house burgiarized, or counterfeited than Brookiya, but ew York was a great depot of crime.

ALWAYS WENT POR THE NEAREST PERRY. sure of finding an excellent biding-place in New York. Nothing impressed the speaker more the police officer does his duty, that far he heaven at his back. This was Inspector Murray, a slight man, peradoes at orce. The speaker went on to describe "a glazed window," with "mysteriona people passing in and out," until somebody approached, then "darting into alley-ways." This was "a den of thieves, but it would be ard to prove it, for the proprietors are the which eat four men whispering, and before each man was a mug of beer. The four men at one

table were talking over
A PREVIOUS NIGHT'S EXPLOIT. One bad had a narrow escape from a dog in a basement. Another nearly fell from the ledge of a second story. A bullet grazed the head of a third, and a fourth had his head bound up, where he had cut it in breaking the glass of a window. One had lost his eye, three lears before, through the premature flash of powder in a store-lock. The other four men were planning the next night's work. They knew wher they were in collusion with the servant, who would leave the back window open, or they were aware of the hour when the man of wealth keys, ugly pocket-knives, brass knuckies, and

ers there were in the crowd the speaker did not know. A few cheap pictures and a bar ted the scene. The men were not drink-

ing to become unconscious, but The fiquor had been poisoned four times: By the manufacturer, the wholesale dealer, the retail dealer, and the saloon-keeper. That made it just right to fit a man for cruelty and desperation.

n establishment which
- RANKS FOURTH IN THE COUNTRY,

swered; 'I get but \$6 a week, and pay \$4 for board. The \$2 left will not permit me-to purchase better clothing.' 'Then get money enough some other way,' said he. "When I heard that," continued Mr. Talmage, "it made every drop of my blood tingle with indignation."

"Thousands." continued the sealer with the the seal

"Thousands," continued the speaker, "fall into crime through the force of circumstances, and it is despicable to stand shore laurhing at a wreck when one should be getting out life-boats. The crime rom which New York is suffering is the result of the political dishonesty of ten years, when a convicted criminal was the Auditor of Public

Accounts, and
THE MOST NOTORIOUS THEF IN THE WORLD
was a State Senator. The principle was to get
an office, no matter now small, and steal right and left, and call it perquisites. [Laughter.]
Our present criminals were young men then. No wonder they chose a life of indolence and dissipation. The larcenies of New York cost that city \$6,000,000 a year in prisons, courts, and police and other arrangements for the suppression of crimes. This is a tax on every yard of cloth, foot of lumber, every brick, and every pound of food in the city. It is nonsense to say such criminals cannot be reformed. Jerry McCauly, a converted river thick, is bringing mor daily than twenty churches. There will be 505,000 converted thieves, gamblers, and de

TRREE THINGS. at least, can be done. First, avoid putting to much temptation in the way of employes; second, speak a cheerful word to the man who having conquered his evil proclivities, and reached decent society, wants to get in; third, he stanch friends of Prison-Reform Associations, Home Missionary Societies, Children's Aid Societies, and such institutions." The speaker then told what he said to two young men who applied for advice. One had stolen \$2,500 from his employers, and had no prospects of being able to repay it. The speaker advised him to confess and ask his employers' pardor " IF THEY ARE DECENT MEN,

let alone Christiaus," he said, "they will give you another chauce." "Suppose they don't," faltered the young man. "God Almighty will see you through," answered Mr. Talmage. Another young man had similarly sto arge amount, but had raised most rould be able to repay all, but was afraid be would be able to repay all, but was afraid he might die meantime. "Fou won't die," said Mr. Talmage. "God won't ask you to disgrace yourself and your family. Pay the money all back, and never steal again." These were filterations of the principle he would advocate. He closed with a grand pyrotechnical peroration, composed partly of Hallelujahs shrieked at the top of his voice.

THANKSGIVING-DAY.

SERMON BY PROP. SWING. Prof. Swing preached resterday morning the Central Church, taking as his text: He hath not dealt so with any nation.

Inasmuch as this congregation cannot occupy this audience-room on the day set apart by the Governor and by the President for Thanksgiv ng, I must ask you to join me in appropr this hour to thoughts upon national affairs. The festival called "Thanksgiving" is not any onger a day of simple feasting or of prayer but it has become a day on which the pulpi reviews, as best it can, the political situation of the nation and deduces the most [ground sope and fear. I prefer to speak few days before the appointed time portunity for meditation over the condition and ossible future of our country. The preacher's heart must always avail itself of the hour when the public either expects or will cheerfully for give the discussion of a political subject; and fortunate is the pulpit when a President or a Governor kindly commands the people to listen to its sermion one day in the year. Let me ask three questions to-day. What is a nation? What are the elements which are making our nation? How long will our nation probably

nation? How long will be a body of persons whom language, and place, and centralized power have grouped into one household. As one individual in ancient times—an Abraham or a Jacob—became the head of a tribe by becoming first the head of a small family,—a tribe held together by associations of blood and place, and by dialect and customs, and somewhat of a central power, so a powerful leading mind rising up in a peninsula, or island, or part of a continent becomes the head of a nation already bound loosely together by language, and pursuit, and relationships, and geography. Before the Peter, or the Alfred, or the Washington comes to be a living centre, there is always a harmony of ideas and language and laws and customs which gives hints that a State is being made, and that a living head is now possible. As God fashions trees or animals, so He makes nations. The acorn adds to its little vital principle until it has become an immense tree. Not otherwise nations are grown from some little boat-loads of Latins, or Greeks, or Puritans. The same wisdom and power which made the earth and gave it its four seasons and its day and night made also the laws which gather mankind into empires or republics. "The powers that be are all ordained by God."

seasons and its day and night made also the laws which gather mankind into empires or republics. "The powers that be are all ordained by God."

Those of you who read "Casar" at school remember his opening words: "All Gaul is divided into three parts. . All these differ among themselves in language, institutions, and laws." It was this discord of language and customs which made three nations of the old Gaul. China defined itself by a wall which ran over hill and mountain for 1,500 miles, but in pescerul, civilized ages the nations have around them a wall of language, and law, and custom which keeps the citizens within and the strangers without. You can find what a nation is if for once you will go away from your own country and take up an abode in a Germany, or an Italy, or a France. A new tongue and new habits and ideas surround you, and your heart soon longs to go back. The true citizen is like the carrier dove, which, let loose, afar from its nest and brood, rises up above the new, strange scene, and by day and night and by storm wings it long way to its home. The instant a citizen crossus the lines of his country a chilling wind strikes him and he turus back. It would seem, therefore, a definition true enough for all common purposes should we say that a nation is a mass of people held together by the strong bands of language and custom and ideas and associations.

therefore, a definition true enough for altroummon purposes should we say that a nation is a mon purposes should we say that a nation is a mon purposes should we say that a nation is a mon purposes should we say that a nation is a mon purposes should we say that a nation is a mon purpose should we say that a nation is a mon purpose should we say that a nation is a mon purpose should we say that a nation is a mon purpose should we say that a nation is a mon purpose should we say that a nation is a mon purpose should we say that a nation is a mon purpose should we say that a nation is a mon purpose should we say that a nation is a mon purpose should we say that a nation is a mon purpose should we say that a nation is a mon purpose should we say that a nation is a mon purpose should we say that a nation is a mon purpose should the south and tustom which was creating two sets of beat and so that the color ince. As two storms form about two centres and touch and so that one in the purpose should the south two sets of brilliant and so the south that the south is a man so the color ince. The set of the south that the south is a mon so the nation of the south that the south is a mon so the nation of the south is a mon so the south that the south is a sou

continuous experiment, the nation which rises up farthest from the first cradle of man ought, by the law of progression, to be the wisest and best. The God who ordains that manhood shall be wiser than childhood, that the fibre of the oak shall be firmer than the germ in the acoru, knows no other law for the career of nations; and the England and America which came so late in earth's history surpass the Egypt and India which shaped themselves so near the birthplace of man. But we are not left to a simple inference from the law of progress. The moment you look into the structure of an ancient nation you will perceive that its motives were inferior to the ideas which impel all the modern States. Into Egypt, there entered too much superstition; into Greece too much regard for the beautiful, too little study of the naeful; into Rome too much military ambition; into the medieval times too much ignorance and idleness, and also too much of the battlefield and tourusment. As pure gold runs from the hot fire, and as our miners seek for it and find it only where the volcanic flames have once melted the crust of the globe, so the richest political truths come forth after the nations have been long undergoing the fires of experiment. We may well pity the early globe, so the richest political truths come forth after the nations have been long undergoing the fires of experiment. We may well pity the early lands which had no great lights with which to guide their feet, whose histories were only legends full of monstrosities, and whose statesmen were seers who watched the flight of birds to get wisdom, or who listened to the winds in the groves to catch inspiration and oracles from the gods. The art of writing and printing came at last to put upon permanent record the experience of each State from Greece to our day,—a period of 2,500 years, and thus to tell the modern times what ideas would bring national failure and what success. If one old nation built too many useless pyramids with the industry of mere slaves; if another overstudied poetry, and eloquence, and if one old nation built too many useless pyramids with the industry of mere slaves; if another overstudied poetry, and eloquence, and art, and built up the power to adorn but not the power to live and save; if another consolidated all the known world into its one empire and then made war the end and hope of all the old and young men; if other States came to be crushed by religious bigotry, and others to be chosen of the consumed by religious bigotry, and others to be celecticism which of has so blessed modern medicine, and moving about over the immense past, it selects the principles which offer the most of success and happiness to the largest majority. Defective as we all feel that our United States are, full as we perceive them to be of errors and weakness, yet there is scarcely a biunder of the past which our land has not discarded, and scarcely a virtue of the past which it is not attempting to incorporate into its present and future life. Our country resembles the eclectic philosophy of Victor Cousin, where a most gifted intellect passes over the whole realm of the deepest thought, and, taking a truth from Aristotie, and many a one from Plato, and other thoughts from Spinoza, and a whole armfull from the pages of Christianity, binds them together in one symmetrical whole. No volume, no poem, no oracle, no revelation of the buried yesterday, fails to contribute to his broad and just page. It may be that one may be decived by the glamour which pair totam casts over the sense, but I seem to see in our Union an Eclectic nation which, in a has moved about in the past and has gathered up for present and for future use the ideas which in the bygone centuries brought the least distress and the highest welfare. We seem to love the beautiful as much as Greece did, and to seek this charm in all the old forms, poetry, painting, sculpture, and architecture. Indeed, we surpass that land, for we have added a fine art of which that land knew little,—the distinct of the arts. The tree that the beautiful the court of the arts. a fine art of which that land knew little,—the divinest of the arts,—music; but to this beautiful, so many shaped, our nation has added a political science, and useful arts, and sciences of which the classic land little dreamed. We seem to be as good in war as were the Romans, and to possess all the Roman mental power, and have flung sside only their manta for war and their universal idleness in years of peace. Thus our nation seems to have wandered over the old states of experiment, and to have present

Thus our nation seems to have wandered over the old plains of experiment, and to have passed the qualities which brought death to seize the virtues which gave life. We are a branch of an empire which had been experimenting for a thousand years from Alfred onward, and an active and stormy thousand years they were, and, as this long conflict took place in our language and amid our ancestors, it directly affected all our most fundamental doctrines. What are at last the best ideas that can enter into the composition of a State ? Evidently they are the love of a home, the love of industry, the love of intellectual development, the love of personal freedom, the faith in a rational religion, and the love of justice. If there be greater conjudicate than these they have second on the ion, and the love of justice. If there be greater principles than these they have escaped my observation. Into our land all these ideas enter as component parts. Not that they exist here in a perfect form, but that they are here in a power not equaled in the past. Here, though many are poor and homeless, ver there are more men with homes than may be found in any other great State. The industrial habits of the land, urged onward by inventions and by the abolition of caste, which now renders the man of business as noble as the man of leisure, secure us against the idleness which helped ruin many a nation once high in the roll of empires. The love and means of intellectual development are a national quality which are

cair, but in our day when a question of merit comes before the public, the common education comes between the nation and its detrinent. Next comes the attachment to personal freedom, for this helps the laind at once to keep far away all that retards mind or soul. This liberty of the individual compels the Government and the Church to appeal to the public sense; and whereas King and priest formerly stood upon authority, they must now stand upon the average reason of the age, and men whom they once ordered they must pow persuade. The last virtue we shall meution is the love of justice. It may seem almost a satire to speak of our nation as possessing a love of justice, but yet this virtue must be included in our category. Had we the political injustice of the old nations, and perhaps even of England, we should long since have possessed and plundered the Canadas, and nave had our tax-collectors in each city and village of Mexico. We have, indeed, dishonest men in abundance, but so has Scotland. France was almost ruined under Louis Napoleon by the criminals in the army ranks. Our land contains, as do all lands, dishonest individuals, but as a nation it has in all its hundred years attempted to be just. Canada, and Cuba, and Mexico rest in peace on its confines, because it has not the political injustice which steals the property of the weakest.

Such are the elements which compose what we call "our nation." To the gifts from Nature of climate, and soil, beds of minerals and coal, water-courses, lakes, and seas, it adds the pursuit of education, and property, and common justice, and religion, and then comblines a love of the beautiful with a constant study of the useful. There is scarcely an error of the past which it has not rejected, and scarcely a virtue of the past it has not espoused. I appeal not to our self-love, but to history.

From the position assumed in answering these two questions, what is a nation?" And "What is our nation?" Justice of the past which it has not espoused. I appeal not to our self-love,

the flood would not flow in its little confines. As nations do not rise in a day, so in a day they cannot be overthrown. There are some singular records in history, it seems that a great nation cannot turn on its axis more than once in 400 or 500 years: Some of the old States lie outside the bounds show great uniformity in marking the time of radical changes of dynasty. Egypt was under shepherd Kings about 500 years. Her golden age when she so flourished in art spread over 300 years. The Hebrew Republic ran from Moses to King David, 500 years; and then came the Empire to enter upon 500 or 600 years of similar success. The glory of Greek liberty covered about 500 years. Rome enjoyed all the splendor of a republic for the same strange period,—482 years. Thus between Cincinnatus, the Farmer President; and the overthrow of the Republic by Chear and Anthony, there intervene the magical five centuries. Spain, and France, and Germany, fowned out of new centres which followed the breaking up of the Western Empire, are now living well and happy in the fourhundredth year of their separate lives. These statements are sufficiently truthful at least to assure us that those great stars which we call "nations" can neither be placed in the sky in a day, nor in a day be blotted from the galaxy. assure us that those great stars which we call "nations" can neither be placed in the sky in a day, nor in a day be blotted from the galaxy. Behold through what turmoils a France has come. The Atheists and Communists assailed her. Napoleon drained her of men and money by wars of ambition, other revolutions came, then came the userpation of Napoleon, then the German war withdefeat and a fine of a thousand million of dollars, and yet to-day France comes out of these commotions a wise and powerful Republic. No Atheist or usurper could change the main current of so mighty a atream.

If even in the past, when nations possessed If even in the past, when nations possessed few elements of life and many seeds of death, they yet were quable to perish except by a most slow ebbing away, what may we not expect of a nation whose people are educated, and whose ideas are those of industry, and liberty, and peace, and religion! Our religion is no longer a superstition that has been wont to help degrade and enslave its yotaries, but it is an elevated reason, which unfolds the laws of God as calmly as the statesmansing of to-day unfolds the laws of nations. The old religion carried a sword and a torch, but our temples send forth words of taith and wisdom; and ministers not of war, but of charity. More blood has perhaps been shed by command of the oracles of a superstitious religion than by command of any political science. In India the wars sprang out of religion. Monammedanism slew its myriads in the name of a divine message. So Romanism and Protestantism made the world red with the blood shed in the name of their worship. Our nation contains ism made the world red with the blood shed in the name of their worship. Our nation contains no such seeds of war and death, for its Chris-tianity has become a charity of this life and a hope for the next. It has fulfilled in part the dream of Isaiah, and has beaten into a plowshare its sword, into a pruning-hook its spear. If, then, nations which are founded upon some false ideas with some true ones find it difficult to die, and cannot possibly be overthrown in less than hun-dreds of years, what a prospect of life expands to-day before those who stand in this land and ye young men who are here to-day can build hopes upon this foundation which we call our country. The wisdom, and love, and power of God are in it, acting along with the wisdom, and power, and love of man. All greatness is comparative, indeed, and the times which surround us now age 'the greatest man has yet seen, but happily all ye who are in life's morning, for the curtain of the next century will rise upon a country prefer in all the dimensions of upon a country greater in all the dimensions of mind, and religion, and art, and happiness than the land which even now is so impressive. In that day all we older ones will be under the sod, but you will be here to witness, and welcome, and enjoy, and labor in the enlarged and glorified period.

GENESIS.

THE THIRD OF DR. GIBSONS' BIBLE-READINGS. The Rev. J. Munio Gibson gave another of his exceedingly interesting and popular Biblein Farwell Hall yesterday noon at 4:30 o'clock, immediately after the song-service by the Bliss Choir. The audience, one of the largest that has attended aby of these readings, completely filled the seats in the body of the hall and encroached largely upon the seating capacity of the galleries.

from Acts I. and Rev. vii., - the Scriptural account of the Day of Pentecost and St. John's vision of the Throne and the Lamb. The quartet sang "Night's Tander Shades," by Bishop, with exceedingly good effect, after which the audience was led in prayer by the Rev. Dr. Field, of New York. The quartet gave "He that goeth forth with weeping," by Naster, and Bliss' "Seeking to Save," in aimost faultless style, after whigh Dr. Gloson launched at once upon the thegie for the hour.

The enters begald was the second era of the Gloses irror the eightheenth was continued in Genesis from the eightheenth was continued in the chapter to the ninth verse of the cleventh. This era might also be looked upon as the third of the probation, aft might be considered that there were three dispensations in which God dealt with all mankind. First, there were dam and Eve, and all mankind as represented by them, in Eden. We passed down through the successive stages of, divine goodness, then trial, then failure, then judgment, and then mercy, to find God dealing with mankind as a whole in anteditivan history, with the same stages of trial, failure, long-suffering, judgment, and then mercy andearing at the close, symbolized in the rainbow. In the subject for the afternoon was presented the third dispersation, in which God dealt with all mankind,—beginning with Nosh, and covering the beried of post-diluvian history, beginning with Abaham, with the same stages of trial, failure, beginning with Abaham, of God, and the stages of the Colon of th

outline of the history of the three great nations of mankind. It contained the germ of all history, as the fifteenth chapter of Genesis contained the germ of saving grace. In the dark background was the doom of Canaan, which was certainly fulfilled; the overshadowing of the future history of the Hamilte races in general and their comparative degradation. For a time future history of the Hamilic races in general and their comparative degradation. For a time the facts of history seemed to be the reverse. Political power seemed to be in the hand of Ham, but God and prophecy could afford to wait. In a comparatively short time the power passed out of the hands of Ham into the hands of Shem, and finally into the hands of Japhet. Within a few hundred years, in fact, the Hamilic nations were shorn of their power, and cut no figure at all in the the hands of Japhet. Within a few hundred years, in fact, the Hamilic nations were shorn of their power, and cut no figure at all in the history of the world. But, passing from the beckground of the curse, he came to the foreground of the blessing: "Blessed be Jehovah, God of Shem." The great blessing was that Shem was to have the knowledge of the one, living, true God. It was afong the line of Snem that were found the development of the covenant and the great saivation. But what of Japhet! The prophecy regarding him was, "God shall enlarge Japhet," and wonderfully had that prophecy been fulfilled! All the great monarchies for centuries—Greece, Rome, and the Sclavonic races—were of Japhetic origin. The "enlargement." had been conspicuous in the political power, the military provess, the civilization of the world. All this had been due to the races of Japhet. But the prophecy foretold, in addition to this, that Japhet should dwell in the tents of Shem, and it had been fulfilling ever since Peter received Cornelius. From that time the sons of Japhet had been coming, in little companies at first and then in great numbers, until he, far beyond the

that been fulfilling ever since Feter received cornelius. From that time the sons of Japhet had been coming, in little companies at first and then in great numbers, until he, far beyond the pillars of Hercules, was preaching, and the people were sitting, in the tents of Shem, and praying that the sons of Shem, who had lost their birthright and were now far away, might come back to Jehovah, God of Shem, and sit in the old tents. The Savior's message in sending out the twelve and the seventy was not designed only for the twelve tribes of Israel, but for the tribes of the Gentiles, just seventy of whom were recorded in the chapter in Genesis.

After speaking of the breadth of the Bible, especially in that it recognized good in those who were outside of the regular chosen line, Dr. Gibson reached the time of the building of the Tower of Babel, the confusion of tongues, and the dispersion. The sin of those who built the tower lay in the idea which possessed them in building it,—opposition to God. Referring to the degree of civilization could not take the place of salvation. Good government was a

and this was especially true under republican institutions. There was no saving power in legislation. The only hope for the nation and the world was God's Church and God's salvation, and those who sought to separate Christianity from politics, and make it a matter of no account whether politics and social life were permeated or not by Christian principles, were the enemies of good government and our country's prosperity. We wanted more of God's truth in our Government, and, above all things, we wanted the saving power of God among us as a people.

This dispersion was a scattering of the nations into the darkness, but, as before, there was a bright light in the dark clouds. God's mercy shone in, and there was His promise of a future gathering. The same idea of a future gathering ran through the whole Bible, and appeared with especial prominence in the account of the miraculous events which occurred on the day of Pentecost,—all of which was only a picture of the reality set forth in Revelation. It was sin

Pentecost,—all of which was only a picture of the reality set forth in Revelation. It was so that scattered us from God, but it was Chris who gathered us together to Himself and t

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP.

SERMON BY THE REV. W. P. CHAFTS. The Rev. W. F. Crafts, pastor of Trinit Methodist Episcopal Church, preached vester day morning on "Church Membership," the text:

For as the body without the spirit is dead, so faith without works is dead also.—James, ii., 26. He began with reference to the fact that eleven years ago he preached his first sermon from this text, and he had ever tried to be truto the key-note of his ministry. The text had been brought freship to his memory by at examination of the credit system shown in the nercantile agency reports, which he wished might be sent out as tracts among young mer Proverbs, which declare that integrity is world y wisdom, as well as heavenly wisdom, an shonesty folly as regards our earthly as well as our heavenly interests. This mercantile agency book is not only a proof of Proverbe for young business men, but an illus-tration of the Book of Revelation for all. Men are by their deeds justified or condemned, and on the Day of Judgment, when the books will the credit of an eternal residence in heave be granted them? If their debt is canceled by the indorsement of Jesus Christ they shall I saved, but "as the body without the spirit is dead, so taith without workers dead also." The Church, by making confession of Christianity, sends to the world the request to be credited by all that is signified by the word "Christian." The world looks at the outward works, and by these accepts or rejects the credit involved in that great, grand word, "Christian." Let men look into their outward lives, then, and see if they can expect that this great credit will be granted. The same practical tests applied to business pursuits must be applied to the children of libri; and first do they who ask the credit implied in the word "Christian" attend to their spiritual business. If not, they forfeit their spiritual business. If not, they forfeit their right to the credit of a Christian, as neglect of business destroys their credit in commercial circles.

Another test is the question, "What company does he keep?" There is no deeper test than this of the reality of their inner Christian life. If men do not love the companionship of the godly rather than the ungodly; if, in short, they prefer those thoughts, words, books, persons, and gatherings that have in themselves no fellowship with God, an essential principle is lacking in their inner nature.

Another test is, What is your style of living? Is it prudent or extravagant? And the answers to these questions will serve as a thermometer to decide whether they are entitled to that credit a Christian asis. If, in this City of Chicago there could 300 men be found with the self-specificing spirit which possessed Gideon's band, absolutely obedient to the Word of God, they could in a single year close nearly all the public brothels and saloons, and proclaim the message of salvation in every precinct and neighborhood.

The last test involved in the word "Christian" is. "Does he meet his obligations and pay promotly? Let him look over his rows,—that is, his notes to God. Has he met them promptly and regularly! And here comes up the questions." It is twong to dance? Is it wrong to g

THE SECOND COMING.

SERMON BY THE REV. W. H. RYDER, D. D.

The Rev. Dr. Ryder presched a short sermon yesterday evening at St. Panil's Universalist. Church on "The Second Coming of Christ," taking the following text:

But of that day and hour knowsth no man, no, not the angels of heaven, but my Father only.—

Matthew, xxis., 38.

The second coming of Christ was an old tople in the Christian Church. There had not been a century since Christ lived but there has been

the early centuries the question was in considerable agitation, but never was there so much agitation as in the beginning of the year 1000. The people were all talking of it, but all predictions came to naught. So, too, in the present century. What was the meaning of these repeated disappointments?
was an expectation of Christians as a corrration of their faith. In the New Testam was an expectation of Christians as a corroboration of their faith. In the New Testament were many references to the second advent. In the seventh chapter of Corinthians Paul in other epistles were similar references, showing that the early Christians expected Christ to appear again in their day. Peter said that the Kingdom of the Lord would come like a thief in the night. On what, then, did this faith rest? The speaker would say that these men misinterpreted the word, and that Christ did come in a different way from that which they looked for. Christ, sitting on the mountain, told his disciples that all the great City of Jerusslem would perish in their day and generation. That, prediction was verified. In the rest of the passage there was some obscurity. Christ weat on to say that some people would be in thefield, and one would be taken and the other left, etc. But the speaker did not believe that Christ meant anything beyond the overthrow of the Jewish Kingdom. For He distinctly said that there were some standing then who shold not taste of death till toey should see the Son of Man coming in all his glory. The speaker thought that this was merely a reference to the same national calamity. The right explanation of these words was this,—the speaker fully believed that the prophecy of the coming of Christ was tubililed 1,800 years ago; that the next coming of Ghrist was to be merely a spiritual one; and that the Kingdom of Christ was to be extended over the 1,800 years ago; that the next coming of Christ was to be merely a spiritual one; and that the Kingdom' of Christ was to be extended over the world. If the Lord's words did not have this meaning, how did the people of the early days have the idea that He was to come in their generation? He did come, only not in a physical scose. He had been coming ever since. The people only made a mistake in supposing He sense. He had been coming ever since. The people only made a mistake in supposing He was to make a personal appearance. Peter was wrong in his exposition of the Lord's prediction. Jesus of Nazareth would never walk this earth again, according to the speaker's understanding. He wished He would come, The world was, doubtless, to roll on a millio years longer, yet life was but a span. Now, the coming of Christ were so desirable, the per ple ought to prepare their houses as if to be in reediness for His approach. The people in Hai-ifax were expecting the Marquis of Lorne,—and, by the way, it was an admirable example set by that distinguished individual when he deferred The world ought always to be expecting the coming of Christ. They should live true lives

LECTURE BY THE REV. BROOKE HERPORD.

The Rev. Brooke Herford delivered last night.

at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Mich-

igan avenue and Twenty-third street, the third one of a series of Sunday evening lectures to

which he has been treating the people of his congregation. His subject was "Ancient

Egypt." In commencing his discourse, he said

that he had expected to be able to finish last night all he had to say of the religion of the

and should have a constant growth in spiritu

Egyptians, but he had found so much more in the subject than he had at first supposed ithat he had been obliged to divide his remarks under two heads; "The Gods and Worship of Egypt," and "The Egyptian Idea of Immortality. Next Sabbath he would speak upon the latter head, and the "Egyptian Book of The Dead." Next Sabbath he would speak upon the latter head, and the "Egyptian Book of The Dead."

The Egyptians, said the speaker, possessed and professed more religion than did any other ancient people. Unlike the Greeks, whose religion degenerated to a worship of the beautiful, the religion of the Egyptians dealt in the solidest essences of life. Their belief and their religious customs and practices were a mixture of very different elements, as state of affairs, that might be accountable to the different elements of which the nation was composed. The origin of the Egyptians had by some bean ascribed to the races of Africa, while others pointed perhaps correctly to the similarity in some of the words of the Egyptian to words of Asiatic tribes; to the like conformation of the skulls of the two peoples, and to other marks that indicated an Asiatic origin, in part at least. The religion of Ancient Egypt bore marks of this mingling of races. It contained all the appreciation of the divine mysteries of life and the love of animal worship,—the latter a relic of African, Fetichiem, Early writers had attempted to systemize and classity the gods of the Egyptians, but the gods and their names and powers had in the lapse of time become so hopelessiy mixed that all attempts at a systematization were failures. Herodotus had made three classes, and a subsequent writer parts. Animal worship and the belief in the showed that the beetle was the thing most sacred in the eyes of the Memphians. The beautiful temple bore sculptured evidences of the awe and reverence accorded that insect, and within the sacred shrine upon a cushion of purple velvet was kept the holy bug. Other animals were taken as gods in other cities. Thus the bull was at one city regarded as sacred; at another the cat, and at another the crocodile. Marietta's discoveries in 1860 showed that the bodies of the sacred bulls were most sacredly and solemnly embalmed, and placed in sacraphagi brought from great distances, and the whole deposited most securely in vaults deep under ground. The people paid all homage to these animal deities, but should one of the priests at the temples devoted to their uses be asked: "Are these gods?" he would probably answer that they were very awful mysteries. The sacred bull was supposed to be a dual god, so to speak, each of whose beings was a triad or trinity, and it was a curious fact that in all the Egyptian religion the idea of the trinity was visible. The trinity, too, was always represented by a father with his female affinity, and a son. One thing the priests would have been sure of—that the gods which they guarded contained the divine presence about which divinity there was so little written and of which so little was now known. Each city had its own god, and each one was revered, but underdeath all the outward form and show there seemed to be a sort of idea or belief in one great divine power. The real thinkers of Egypt seemed to have that idea, but they did not, for reasons unknown, care to leave any-Each city had its own god, and each one was revered, but underdeath all the outward form and show there seemed to be a sort of idea or belief in one great divine power. The real thinkers of Egypt seemed to have that idea, but they did not, for reasons unknown, care to leave anything explicit in their writings about that divinity. They were secretive, were those thinkers, but the way in which they changed about and mixed up the names of their familiar gods would lead to the supposition that they were of little importance compared with the Great Being of whom underlying thoughts were implied but not expressed. Some said that the worthip of the buils, and erocodiles, and cats was but the outcropping of the real worship of the unknown God. It was a matter of history that the image-worshiping inations first learned to bow down to shapes of wood and stone out at a constant reverence for the object that was intended only to call their attention to the deity whom, and not an image of whom, they were bidden to worship. The images were made to express ideas and remembrances. This might in some measure, account for the animal worship of the Egyptians. They might have been as much mystified with the various forms of animal life as those of the present day were amazed at the freaks of science, and, to their mystery added superstition, it would be but a steel from the worship of an unseen god to the homage of an animal taken originally as the representation of a god. Four of the greatest gods of the Egyptians bore striking semblance in reputed characteristics to characters of the religion of to-day. Isls with a child in her arms was worshiped as is to-day in some land the Madonna andithe Infant Christ. Osiris was deemed to be the great judge before whom all had to pass at the close of life. The keeper of the Infernal Regions resembled the Satan of present repute in that he was once one of the gods as Satan had been an angel. While Ammon, the greatest perhaps of all the gods of the Egyptians, was looked up to from all parts o

ENOUGH, AND TO SPARE. Sr. Louis, Mo., Nov. 24.—The steamer Nellie Peck brought down from Fort Benton a consignment of flour for this city, the first exportant has been tunn of flood ever made from that far-away lend. WASHINGTON.

Mullett Gets Ready to Back on Buena Vista Sandstone.

Certain Points of the Fort coming Message Foreshadowed.

The President Will Acknowled the Meanness of the South.

Old-Time Republicans No Long in the Vale of Affliction.

Some of the Political Magnata Washington at Their Places of Residence.

Roscoe Conkling and His Great Ent nence in the Art of Politics.

The Interior Department Much Dissatist with Gen. Pope's Statements.

MULLETT. HE TALKS AGAIN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—A. B. Muller ex-Supervising Architect of the Treasury, and the war now being waged against an and Hill was started by the Jolle pany, and they waged war on him (ruling against them. They wanted the but he found their material to be only a se magnesia stone, totally unfit for that sort structure. He counted them out, and the structure. He counted them out, and they at once proceeded against him. A commission was created, composed of Gen. Smith, Mr. Post, and Mr. Norcross. These three proceeded to Chicago, viewed the landscape, and made out a report stating that it was massic and any report stating that it was massic and made out a report stating that it was massic and made out a report stating that it was massic and the plands again on other plans.

I LAID THE NATTER BRFORE PRESIDENT GRAY. and he said I should be permitted to exonerate myself before any steps were taken. Accordingly, I went to work and succeeded in obtaining a Board composed of the most emment architects of Chicago. They inspected the publisher

injyself deidre any steps were taken. Accordingly, I went to work and succeeded in obtaining a Board composed of the most eminent architects of Chicago. They inspected the building with great care, and reported that the present designs were simple and secure, and that the building could go ahead with perfect after. Secretary Bristow directed the first report to be set aside, and that I proceed with the design. I recommended the Mueller free-stope from the Buena Vista quarry, near Cincinnati, and the Bing went right in to advance the interest of that Stone,—in fact, did A OREAT DEAL MORE FOR IT THAN I WOLD AWE DOWN.

Now there was Potter, who succeeded me. Feder was nominally at the head of the consenbut, practically, he had nothing to do with it. It was run by him and Jacobs. They was defined the contracts without any publication, and the design Supervising Architect thought nothing at all of making coutracts on his own hook, anticipating, no doubt, that Mueller would ante up for

THE MESSAGE.

PROPOSITION TO WAVE A FREE COUNTY WASHINGTON, Nov. 2:.—In his forth casage the President will make the m outrages and violations of law in the during the late Congressional ele prominent topic of comment. Thes will be condended as forcibly depri-number of citizens, in specified is rights conferred by both the Nations anthority, thus preventing results expre their will in the administration of pr fairs. Such proceedings will be further deprecated because they indicate that the pari-

CIVILIAN VS. SOLDIER. GEN. POPE ANSWERED BY THE INDIAN SULLIS.

Special Disputch to The Tributs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—The follows:

was prepared at the Indian Burean:

GEN. POPE ANSWERED BY THE INDIAN SUMBLE Special Disputch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 24.—The follower was prepared at the Indian Burean:

In the report of Gen. Pope, under date of tri. Its, 1877. as published in Vol. 1, page 60, of its statement that "Netwithstanding the fact that it mearly six months of the past year the Charass and Arabahoes have been away from the that are and Arabahoes have been away from their Asserting and subcisting themselves upon bufalo without a did from the supplies in the possession of lart Agent, yet these supplies, intended for a wastern and a continuous for the remainder of the year." He further states that "The continuous for the remainder of the year." He further states that "The continuous following the past year, duly reportedly the commanding officer near the Chereman Agent, were reported by me under date of June 1877, and furnish a reliable basis upon which act in the case of these special indians. How reliable a basis is this of Gen. Pope may be learned from the following facts:

AGENT MILES informs the ladian Office that he has, from these time, been saked by Col. Milner for statements of the Quantities of subcistones supplies when have been furnished by the Government for the Chevenne and Arapahoe Indians, and has been glad to farrish him will its information asked for; that whenever such a statement has been furnished, he has ulways information conductive and the state of supplies only covered such quantities as he had received wouchast for any to that time; and has stated to him that the correct permitted the Government to call for has dittonal 25 per cent if it should be needed. Another that the permitted the man and the state of the states of the states. Oh. Misner, in this "reliable basis" furnished by man to Gen. Pope, a state that, had the 2,500 ladians, who were out on a hunt five and a half months in the continuous of the fact. The states that, had the 2,500 ladians were furnished, and a half months in the continuous of the fact in the second for 30

needle of simple fact.

What she was the transport of the West indores Gen. Sheridan of the transport of the West indores Gen. Sheridan of the transport of the West indores Gen. Sheridan of the transport of the West indores Gen. Sheridan of the transport of the West indores Gen. Sheridan of the transport of the West indores Gen. Sheridan of the transport of the West indores Gen. Sheridan of the transport of

iarved Indian in Nan-sarving, and it is useless questly they left their lank Mr. Schurz is a dis-ter; and they are probab Agents honest also. I solve the problem of The Indian Office cannot It resolves itself i

ON THE EVE OF

season of drifting. The party tion of unrest. There were glad to picture clouds in the nativious for the future of the who contemplated sacrificing sistency to national interests the cherished principles of a hope of defeating an unholy all "What do you think of the A Laid to ex-Senator Zach Chan I said to ex-Senator Zach Cling days of the last Congress

"Weil, you won't kn Bilence in these days is go Zach Chandler and the o ublicans which be reputifierently now. Things to to be rebuked by the stern

neturn of the Ben Hill, says, ' of the few and the fear of the North into a re Rebellion have not forgotten methods of the civilization in reared. The same energy and before the War, was der sacking the mails newspapers and examining of Yankee school-mistresses to unsents, has just manifested it culent threats and plantation from the company of the comp

deeds of the Bulldozers of have come back to claim posses control of the country wale disowned, and whose election refuse to recognize. It was o doctrines of that section that could not be answered, a promid be shot. That doctrine vindicated by repressive vidrauds in South Carolius, and of the Tensas and Caddo Paris They have been successful in mately became successful in mately became successful in the fore the War,—they have North.

They have not been more letislation. With the begin Congress they inaugurated chamber legislation and a critical ter and Glover Committees. Investigations of the Potter New York Sun, which was the gutters of the investigation, the board because the ciphers kill Glover investigator has hin home in Missouri. Bill Morsorry.

home in Missouri. Bill Mor sorry.

Phomises of this seasion by the results of the last of done! The Elections Commoderatic contestants without at work for the next session is, the chances of the Presiden in the next House. The Way mittee promised tariff reform descript bill, which was killed sented; and now the lead declares that prudence the presentation of as session. The Approventee has crippled to by its pretended demands, stratic Postmaster-timeral distance of the presentation of an active Postmaster-timeral distance of the presentation of an active Postmaster-timeral distance of the presentation of an active Postmaster-timeral distance of the presentation of the commoderatic Congress has groundens of the Post-Office enactment of the tranking last Banking and Currency per made a handle of by Tom Econgress big with the promistion act should be repealed who has been preaching rever since. The Pacific Edeclared in favor of Tom is not dars to bring it to a Committee tried to keep bacelection purposes, but hell which would open the door

through the long list. Where there for this session?

BLAINE AT H.

Senator Blaine has return ton home, and looks hale an ardnous labors of the cammust be fully restored, or leadured the fardships of vass. Mr. Blaine lives in house on Flitzenth street, none of a block of notable linear him ex-Senator West pities the South, and this with Maryland and North ried for the Republicans Swann, a wealthy Maryland has lost his seat in Congwife, and, it is hoped, him wood, who, if reports are tinne to live in the magnic Congressional career; Gerichest man in the army.

rtain Points of the Forthcoming Message Foreshadowed.

President Will Acknowledge the Meanness of the South.

-Time Republicans No Longer in the Vale of Affliction.

of the Political Magnates of Washington at Their Places of Residence.

oe Conkling and His Great Eml. nence in the Art of Politics.

Interior Department Much Dissatisfied with Gen. Pope's Statements.

MULLETT. HE TALKS AGAIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna, shinoron, D. C., Nov. 24.—A. B. Mullett, pervising Architect of the Treasury, says ar now being waged against Messrs. Poster till was started by the Jollet Stone Comand they waged war on him (Mullett) for and they waged war on him (Mullett) for against them. They wanted the contract, tound their material to be only a sort a stone, totally unnit for that sort of

be found their material to be only a soit esia stone, totally unit for that sort of ure. He counted them out, and they at proceeded against him. A commission was die composed of Gen. Smith, Mr. Post, Mr. Norcross. These three proceeded to co, viewed the landscape, and made out a stating that it was unsafe and unwise to the test the building on the plan designated. Condemned, and they decided that the ure must come down, and be commenced on other plans.

I THE MATTER BEFORE PRESIDENT GRANT. I said I should be permitted to exonerate f before any steps were taken. Accordivent to work and succeeded in obtain-Board composed of the most eminent archof Chicago. They inspected the building rest care, and reported that the present is were simple and secure, and that the precold go ahead with perfect safety, ary Bristow directed the first report to be die, and that I proceed with the design. I mended the Mueller free-stone from the Vista quarry, near Cincinnati, and the sent right in to advance the interests of tone,—in fact, did at DEAL MORE FOR IT THAN I WOULD have DONE.

There was Potter, who succeeded me. Pots nominally at the head of the concern, cattically, he had nothing to do with it rue by him and Jacobs. They awarded ats without any publication, and the According the theory of the Ring. They went to work and allowed hing in the way of expense—in fact, they do a great many bills that had been related the Mueller would ante up for the Ring. They went to work and allowed hing in the way of expense—in fact, they do a great many of the Chicago bills were lently excessive, and hence the proceedinst him."

THE MESSAGE. ITION TO HAVE A FREE COUNTRY. the late Congressional election ent tonic of comment. These violation condemned as forcibly depriving a rof citizens, in specified localitic conferred by both the National and thus preventing results expressive of il in the administration of public af-uch proceedings will be further depof the South is not yet complete, and e they cast a reproach upon and endant integrity of free institutions. The will be carnestly presented to the contion of Congress for such action as crunces demand, with a view to preventing reace of such wrongs, and to secure the te exercise of the right of suffrage.

VILIAN VS. SOLDIER. OPE ANSWERED BY THE INDIAN BUREAU.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
HINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—The following

special Dispatch to The Tribune.

IIIngron, D. C., Nov. 24.—The following spared at the Indian Burean:
a report of Gen. Pope, under date of Sept. 7. as published in Yol. 1, page 60, of the of the Secretary of War for 1877, occurs the int that "Notwithstanding the fact that for ix months of the past year the Cheyennes makes have been away from their Agency beisting themselves upon buffalo without in the supplies in the possession of their yet these supplies, intended for a whole are barely sufficient on the return of the from their six raonts, hunt to furnish ith half-rations for the remainder of the He further states that "The exact in and cuantity of the subsistence furnished dians during the past year, duly reported by manading officer near the Cheyenne and we Agency, and confirmed by the Indian were reported by me under date of June 8, and furnish a reliable as upon which to se case of these special Indians."

Light a basis is thus of Gee. Pope may be from the following facts:

AGENT MILES

the Indian Office that he has, from time to see asked by Col. Misner for statements of intities of subsistence supplies which been furnished by the Overnment.

Chevenne and Arapahoe Indians, and and glad to furnish him with the list of supplies only covered mer that the list of supplies only covered mer that the list of supplies only covered mer that the list of supplies only covered.

cen furnished by the Government Chevenne and Arapahoe Indians, and an glad to farnish him with the hon asked for; that whenever such a state is been furnished, he has always informed mer that the list of supplies only covered antitics as he had received vouchers for apime; and has stated to him that the consmitted the Government to call for an ad-25 per cent if it should be needed. Another that he sales of buffalo-ribes and the of touffalo-hides for the traders. Col. in this "relimble basis "furnished by him Pope, states that, had the 2.500 Indiverse out on a hunt five and a half months, at the Agency, there would have been a yof 1, 362, 170 pounds of beef.

BUT THE FACTS ARE THESS:
hand Jaly 1, 1876, 459, 882 pounds; nontracted for, 300, 000 bounds, and 15 increase tailed for 450, 000 pounds; total, 7 pounds; mount required to supply slians for 355 days, three pounds to an a 4, 380, 000 pounds; thus leaving a sur-329, 957 boundis. This above that the deficiency is a mythical quantity. But if I time—six and a half months—that the dians were on the reservation be taken, hith time Gen. Pope says there was barely here to feed them, and allow each winds, and child three pounds of ere would have been required 2, 376, and 6, 832 pounds; of ere would have been required 2, 376, and see the collection of the colle

FER OF THE INDIAN BUREAU.

Washington Post, Acr. 22.

"rat," said a Post reporter to Gen. Shersterday, "have you read Secretary.
letter to Gen. Sheridan?"
as published in the press before I saw

as published in the press before I saw at think Sheridan will answer it?"

if Sheridan is a man of action, it being d a blow with him. He is amply able it, although I don't think he ought it. I question the good taste of publicater before a gentleman to whom it me has had a chance to see it, and, were Sheridan's place, I would not notice ever people in the East may think matter, 900 out of every 1,000 bersons set indorse Gen. Sheridan's opinion Indian Buresin."

the army want the Indian Buresa d to the War Department!"

transfer would cutail a great deal of lity, and care on the army, and, contains and desired. The whole matter,

Bareau must come to the War Departiblian Bureau must come to the War Departible. Or the army must be turned over to the said of the army, as is claimed by the Institute of the army. As is claimed by the Institute of the army. The present plan of operative is a costly one. Here we had built Fortice is a costly one. Here we had built Fortice is a costly one. Here we had built Fortice is a costly one. Here we had built Fortice is a costly one. Here we had built Fortice is a costly one. Here we had built Fortice is a costly one. Here we had built Fortice is a manifestedly draw their sailarios, when a sailar service of the particular manifested is the sailar of any cost in the Total Discovery, that an indian-Office Agent may receively and safely draw a sailary of \$1,200 or institute of the policy which is likely to insulate a policy of the Government of millions, as to speak of its effect in making a possible of the policy which is likely to insulate a policy of the peripatetic police of off Indian Arents, who are, in many cases, saided for no other reason than that a solitical expedience. I say police. Indian said wou can find and catch a particular vessel are won an find and catch a particular vessel or the high seas. The Indian Office practices in secular policy on the Indian, and, where he insigns is an outbreak, then it begs the army to seek on his reservation, the question is manifely particular policy on the Indian Arent, 'What are secular po

Figh lived when Secretary of State. This house, in now a fashionable bourding. He house, the Bishouse of Justice Harlan. Mr. Bishouse of Justice Harland. He was a fashionable and the secretary walking both ways to the Cantiol. In times past he has entertained a great deal, but since his severe illness his entertainments have been few. Mr. Blaine's outward life is that of a man in very comfortable wealth.

THURMAN'S HOME.

Senator Thurman has returned to his home on Fourteenth street. His house is a large and comfortable double bouse, near K. One-half of McCornell y occupied by his son-h-law, Gov. McCornell y occupied by his son-h-law for conducting the sense of the son-half of the conduction of the state Conduction of the son-half of the conduction of the state Convention and the reorganization of the state Convention and the reorganization of the state convention and the son-half of the s

ON THE EVE OF CONGRESS. VASHINGTON GOSSIP—THE ADVENT OF THE BOCKEONS-BLAINE AT HOME—CHAT WITH PRANK BUED.

PRANK HURD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—The Republicans assemble in Congress under very different circumstances from those which attended the close of the last session. It was then a season of drifting. The party was in a condition of unrest. There were those who were dead to seems along in the position.

glad to picture clouds in the horizon; who were anxious for the future of the Administration;

who contemplated sacrificing their own consistency to national interests, and bartering the cherished principles of a life-time in the hope of defeating an unholy alliance.

"Wast do you think of the Administration!"

"Wast do you think of the Administration!"
I said to ex-Senator Zach Chandler in the closing days of the last Congress.
"Well, you won't know, or anybody else.
Mence in these days is golden."
Zach Chandler and the class of vigorous Republicans which be represents speak very differently now. Things have changed. These old line Republicans have great, hones for 1890

old line Republicans have great hopes for 1880.
They have grown confident that the insult put
spec American citizenship by the Solid South
is to be rebuked by the stern administration of

have come back, and, as their great Ben Hill, says, "They have come back their father's house, and come to stay."

ley have not been so long in voluntary exile

d structions or their old ways. They used to set as the representatives of a people who spended for their existence upon the ferocity

the recess have shown that the magnates of the Southern plantation and the leaders of the Rebellion have not forgotten the manners and

south Carolina Redshirts, and in the murderous deeds of the Buildozers of Louisians They have come back to claim possession and demand control of the country which they have once disowned, and whose election officers they still refuse to recognize. It was one of the favorite doctrines of that section that, if an argument tould not be answered, a political opponent could be shot. That doctrine has again been madicated by repressive violence and open made to both the country of the frenas and Caddo Parishes in Louisiana. They have been successful—these Southern states—in the one thing in which they ultimately became successful in all the long years before the War,—they have forced a united North.

They have not been more successful in their arraination. With the beginning of the last Cangress they inaugurated a system of star-tamber legislation and a campaign of spies. They raked the gutters of the continent for nooth, and their work was typified in the Potter and Glover Committees. As a result of the last guident of the investigation, threw Tilden overloard because the ciphers killed him. And the Glover investigation, threw Tilden overloard because the ciphers killed him. And the Glover investigation, threw Tilden overloard because the ciphers killed him. And the Glover investigation, the Minself been left at home in Missouri. Bill Morrison will not be carry.

PROMISES OF THE SESSION.

PROMINES OF THE SESSION.

The promises of this session should be tested by the results of the last one. And what was cosel The Elections Committee seated Demoratic contestants, without regard to evidence, law, or justice. Plotting at the same kind of work for the next session is now going on, as the chances of the Presidency may be at stake in the next House. The Ways and Means Committee promised tariff reform; proposed a non-describill, which was killed before it was presented; and now the leader of the House declares that prudence will prevent the presentation of another bill this session. The Appropriations Committee has crippled the Government-law as the country, and that the lamonatic Fourness has greatly added to the lamonatic fourness has greatly added to the lates of the black as the lates of the late

BLAINE AT HOME.

Senstor Blaine has returned to his Washingion home, and looks hale and hearty, after the
adiaous labors of the campaign. His health
must be fully restored, or he could never have
undured the fiardships of this summer's canrass. Mr. Blaine lives in a very comfortable
house on Fifteenth street, near I. His house is
one of a block of notable houses. There live
house on Fifteenth street, near I. His house is
one of a block of notable houses. There live
har him ex-Senator West, of Louisiana, who
pairs the South, and thinks that the North,
with Maryland and North Carolina, can be carried for the Republicans in 1880; ex-Gov.

Swann, a wealthy Maryland ex-Governor, who
has lost his seat in Congress, and won a new
wife, and, it is hoped, happiness; Fernando
wood, who, if reports are true, can hardly confine to live in the magnificence of his past
Congressional career; Gen. Van Vilet, the
richest man in the army. Opposite is the house
of ar-Gov. Morgan, of New York, where Mr.

to that have transpired during

Bench. He has always seemed out of place in the Senate-Chamber. He never succeeds in sinking the Judge. His speeches are all delivered like judicial opinions, and who seems to recognize the fact that he cannot enforce the order of the Court. He has little influence beyond his own yote. He is past 60, and is married to a young woman not more than 20, who was a Treasury-clerk. Christiancy is certain to be defeated by Zach Chandler for re-election.

Rebellion have not forgotten the manners and methods of the civilization in which they were reared. The same energy and audacity which, before the War, was devoted to ransacking the mails for Northern newspapers and examining the effects of Yankee school-mistresses for incendiary documents, has just manifested itself in the tructulent threats and plantation swagger of the South Carolina Redshirts, and in the murderous deeds of the Bulldozers of Louisiana They have come back to claim possession and demand BEEBE MINE. Beebe is no more. The enthusiastic shouter of fraud from the tops of Congressional desks will not be heard in the next Congress. Apropos of his defeat, a constituent sends this:

Why dost thou look so blue, Why dost thou nos.

Becoe mine?
Old Sallivan was true,
Beebe mine.
Though Orange backed Ferdon,
And Rockland helped her on.
They will weep when thou art gone,
Buebe mine.

They will miss thy maniac yell, They will miss thy maniac yell,
Beebe mine.
Where the politicians swell,
Beebe mine:
And the cry of "fraud" will die,
And less Congressmen be dry,
Though we cannot reason why,
Beebe mine.

E. B. W. NOTES AND NEWS.

LIGHTHOUSES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—The report of the Lighthouse Board for the current fiscal year has been completed. There are now maintained for the protection of life and safety of commerce 183,000 lights, 471 day beacons, 55 fog signals, and 3,000 buoys. The Board has reduced its estimates for Standard Rock Light, Lake Superior, about \$100,000, and desire its completion at an early date. The introduction of lamps burning mineral oil has proved suc-cessful. The lights on the Western rivers continue to give satisfaction.

They are comparatively inexpensive, both in first cost and maintenance, and serve a most useful purpose. An appropriation of \$180,000 is asked for this purpose for the coming year. The following are the estimates for the Western lights: Markinac, \$15,000; Wangosha-

Western lights: Markinac, \$15,000; Wangoshanec. \$6,000; Pentwater. \$5,000; Standard Rock.
\$100,000; Sandsound light, Wisconsin, \$18,000;
pier hind-lights on the lakes, \$35,000.

RENO GOING DOWN.
To the Western Associated Fress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—An order will
probably be issued this week for an investigation at Chicago of the conduct of Maj. Reno, at
the time of the Custer massacre.

TEN-DOLLAR BONDS. b carry the mails of the country, and that the humoratic Congress has greatly added to the business of the Post-Office service by the reseasement of the franking law. The Committee as Banking and Currency permitted itself to be made a bandle of by Tom Ewing, who came to Courses big with the promise that the Resumptus act should be repealed in thirty days, and who has been preaching ruin and revolution tree since. The Pacific Railroad Committee cannot in favor of Tom Scott's bill, but did not dare to bring it to a vote. The Claims Committee tried to keep back Rebel claims, for section purposes, but helped to pass a bill which would open the doors of the Court of Caims to endless millions of Rebel raids upon the Treasury. The Commerce Committee trade large appropriations for the improvement of Dunnian streams, and small appropriations for the great commercial harbors. And so it was though the long list. What better promises are there for this session?

the time of the Custer massacre.

TEN-DOLLAR BONDS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The World's Washington correspondent says Secretary Sherman, in his coming annual report, will renew his recommendation of last year that a new bond of small denomination, bearing less than 4 per cent interest, be authorized, in order to enable persons of small means to accumulate sufficient sums to buy 4 per cent bonds. The Secretary has determined to recommend a \$10 bond, bearing 3.65 per cent. He did not fix upon any rate of interest in his last report.

THIEVING INDIANS.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 24.—Four companies of cavalry have been ordered out from Camp Rob-inson to scout down the Niobrara River in search of the thieving Indians who recently stole sixty of the thieving Indians who recently stoke skey horses from Paxton's ranch and 100 from Sheidley's ranch. John W. Douglas has been missing from Paxton's ranch since Wednesday morning, and it is feared he has been killed by In-

ANOTHER INSANE ASYLUM.

St. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 24.—The Legislative Committee appointed last February to examine into the charges of cruelty and mismanagement in the Hospital for the Insane at St. Peter has been engaged in the investigation for three months, and will probably make a report to the Governor to-morrow. The Pioneer-Press this morning publishes a copy of the report, from which it appears that the Committee finds the charges of cruelty sustained in two cases, in

which the death of the patient was indirectly caused or hastened by the treatment, one man being strangled by foreing food down his throat through a wooden "plum." and a woman being so scalded by being left carclessly in a bath that death ensued. John Betts and Mrs. Meyers, assistants in the Hospital, are held responsible for these acts. The report further finds a deficiency of \$4.031.76 in the accounts of the Rev. A. H. Kerr, Treasurer of the Hospital Board. The Committee recommend that the Hospital Board and staff be reorganized, the duties, salaries, expenses, and tenure of officials be strictly defined by law, and a more systematic mode of bookkeeping enforced.

CRIME.

A CONVICTION.

DEADWOOD, D. T., Nov. 24.—The jury in the case of the Territory vs. M. L. Couk, for the murder of Mrs. Minnie Calilson, returned a erdict at 4 o'clock this morning of guilty. Mrs. Callison was discovered on the morning of the 20th of August last in bed with her skull beaten in. Couk's counsel gave notice of a motion for a new trial.

SILVER IN DEMAND. St. Louis, Nov. 24.—Joseph Toothman, an employe of the freight-office of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Sedalia, Mo., and John Cornby, a car repairer, were arrested in that city yester-day, charged with stealing three bars of siver bullion, valued at \$4,000, from the cars between that place and Kansas City in the early part of

STABBED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
DECATUR, Ill., Nov. 24.—Lon Humphrey got nto a quarrel with Tim Walter at Maroa yester day, and stabbed him several times with a

HUMBOLDT. Unveiling of a Colossal Statue of That Great

Man.

Special Disparch to The Tribuna.

St. Louis, Nov. 24.—The unveiling of the Humboldt Statue in Tower Grove Park, presented to the city by Henry Shaw, a wealthy old citizen of St. Louis, took place this after noon in the presence of about 10,000 people. Tower Grove Park, situated in the suburbs, about four miles west of the Court-House, is one of the most beautiful driving-parks in the West. It adjoins Shaw's botanical garden, and was a part of the same tract of land until improved and presented to the people of St. Louis by Mr. Shaw. A procession, made up of about twenty prominent German societies, formed at the eastern gate at 2 o'clock, and marched through the long, broad avenue to the statue, which is situated in the centre of the park, facing that of Shakspeare, which looks to the east. The statues are of the same size, and constructed as nearly as possible of the same stone. Emil Prectorius, of the Westliche Post, presided. The exercises opened with a grand chorus from 300 male voices, under the direction of Haas Balatka. Carl Luedeking, being introduced by the President, delivered an able address in the German language. Mayor Overresident, delivered an able address in the German language. Mayor Overstolz then stepped forward and spoke a few words, after which he received the statue in the name of the City of St. Louis. He then seized the rope and lifted the canvas, leaving the beautiful monument exposed to the free gaze of the multitude. Through some unknown cause, probably on account of the rust of the pulleys, the veil did not lift as the Mayor had expected, and the throng was convulsed with laughter as the Mayor, Mr. Prectorious, and several portly ferman citizens were compelled to pull away with all their might at the stubborn ropes. Finally the rusty pulleys yielded to the force brought to bear, and the canvas ascended amid a deafening shout of applause. A little boy belonging to the Turners' Society thea climbed up the side of the statue and covered the crown with a wreath of flowers, while numerous pretty little girls were engaged in decorating the pedestal with festoons and crosses. W. T. Harris activered an address in Euglish. A chorus from the singing societies followed, and the services closed with a grand performance by Vogel's brass band. The statue is a colossal biece of bronze, of magnificent workmanship, and was executed at Munich.

To the Western Associated Press.

St. Louis, Nov. 34.—The colossal bronze statue of Alexander Von Hamboldt, presented to the city by Henry Shaw, and erected in Tower Grove Park, which was also donated to the city by Mr. Shaw, was unveiled this afternoon with appropriate ceremonies, and in the presence of fully ten thousand people. An oration

of the few and the fear of the many. They were for years engaged in an attempt to bully the North into a recognition of that system. They lost. They now are here trying their old the few and the fear of the many of the North into a recognition of that system. They lost they have a recognition of that system. They lost they have a recognition of the fear of the fea Superintendent of Public Schools. Mayor Overstolk removed the vell, after which the pedestal of the statue was strewn with flowers by the female scholars of the United Gymnastic Societies. There was also music by singing societies and orchestra. The statue stands on posite to a similar one of Snakspeare, which was also presented to the city by Mr. Shaw.

KANSAS AND OHIO.

Fear of War Between Them. There is trouble between the sovereign State of Ohio and Kansas. Leastwise, there has been a diplomatic correspondence between the Gov ernors of the two Commonwealths, and inter state comity has been temporarily interrupted It seems that about a year ago Gov. Anth of Kansas, made a requisition upon Gov. Bishop of Ohio, for the rendition of a fugitive from justice. The warrant of extradition was re-fused, on the advice of the Attorney-General, on the ground that the application was not made upon affidavitor indictment. A second demand was likewise refused, for technical reasons. was likewise refused, for technical reasons. The Governor of Kansas was indignant, and nursed his wrath to keep it warm. A short time since a new concatenation of events occurred, and Gov. Bishop, of Ohio, applied to Gov. Anthony. Of Kansas, for a warrant of extradition for an Ohio criminal. The Governor of Kansas saw and embraced his opportunity. He rose to the hight of the great occasion. He had been lying in gubernatorial ambush for the Governor of Ohio for a long time, and now his time was come. Revenge is sweet to Governors as to common mortals, and the Governor of Kansas rolled his under his tongue like a sweet chew of fine-cut. He infinediately proceeded to indite to the Governor of Ohio a ponderous executive document, in which, after recting in the most dignified language which Kausas can produce the double refusal which the Governor of Ohio had made to his demand on a former occasion, he firmily, decidedly, and peremptorily declined to issue the warrant asked for. The Governor of Kansas concluded his communication with this ringing and warlike sentence:

to issue the warrant asked for. The Governor of Kansas concluded his communication with this ringing and warlike sentence:

The whole correspondence conveys so conclusively a fixed purpose to refuse a recognition of the rights of the Commonwealth of Kansas as to impel me, from a sense of duty, to decline your demands, made ander and by virtue of an act of interstate comity which the State of Ohlo refused to respect. Deeply regretting the circumstances which have forced this action as the only means of vindicating the honor of the State, I am, str. very respectfully.

Groupe Anthony, Governor.

At this point the Attorney-General of Ohio came to the rescue. Gov. Bishop is not much of a diplomatist, nor yet a lawyer, but his Attorney-General was equal to the emergency. On searching the record he found that on the occasion first above referred to the Governor of Kansas, in his amended application for an extradition warrant from the Governor of Ohio, had really compoled with all the requirements of law, and that his application had, therefore, been erroneously and wrongfully refused. This opened the door for a diplomatic explanation, which the Attorney-General made in a communication of considerable length, closing with the hope that, in view of all the circumstances, "the amicable relations between the co-equal States of Kansas and Ohio may be restored." The diplomatic skill of the able Attorney-General is apparent in this sentence. He not only places the young and comparatively undeveloped State of Kansas on a par with the great Buckeye States as a "co-equal." but with cunning flattery names it first in coupling the two together. The reply of the Governor of Kansas to this communication has not been received, but it is hoped and believed in political circles of our neighboring State that friendly relations between the two co-equal Commonwealths will be restored. A war between them would be most deplorable. They could hardly get at one another without marching across the sacred soil of Indiana, and sooner or later

If, as there is now every reason to believe, the war-cloud is to be speedily dissipated, the two Gubernatorial diplomats should matify the conclusion of peace by repeating the famous correspondence between the Governors of North Carolina and South Carolina, who on a certain historic occasion are reported to have agreed that it was "a long while between drinks."—Indiagnosis, fournat.

CASUALTIES. SHOTGUN.

SHOTGUN.

Special Dispotch to The Transa.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 24.—About 9 o'clock Saturday evening Edward. Frees was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a shotgun that he was holding in front of him. He was riding in a wagon with a party of hunters, going north for a Sunday hunt. The full charge entered the forehead, blowing the top of his head clean off. He was a very worthy, industrions man, 46 years old, and a foreman of the Nail-Works. He leaves a wife and four children.

VICTIMS. Speciel Dispatch to The Tribuna.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 24.—Edward Daughton, one of the victims of, the explosion at the East Shaft Thursday, died to-day, making the second death. Pat Graham, the third of those severely injured, is not expected to live.

THE LATE COL. DWIGHT.

Unfounded Rumors Set at Rest. His Memory Vindicated - The Insurances to Be Paid.

Paid.

New York Times. Nos. 22.

The rumors circulated for several days past that the enormous amount of insurance—223,-600—secured by the late Col. Walton Dwight, of Binghamton, upon his life was obtained by fraud, have finally been proved to be without foundation. Some of the insurance companies have made a searching inquiry into the facts attending the making of the contracts with Col. Dwight, and have found nothing irregular. On the contrary, they have found many facts that are creditable to the memory of the deceased gentleman, and justify the esteem in gentleman, and justify the esteem in which he was held in his home at Bing-

arc creditable to the memory of the deceased gentleman, and justify the esteem in which he was held in his home at Binghamton, and wherever else he was known. The theory that Col. Dwight committed suicide is dispelled by the report made yesterday by Dr. Francis Delafield to the Insurance companies interested, of the result of the post-mortem examination of his body. The conclusions of that report are verified and strengthened by certificates from medical gentlemen of Binghampton and Albany. Upon the receipt of a coop of the report from Dr. Delafield yesterday afternoon, it was read and discursed by the officers of the Equitable Life-Assurance Society. The result of their deliberations was that Mr. Samuel Borrowe, Secretary of the Society, wrote to its agent in Binghamton, informing him that a meeting of the Insurance Committee will be held on Wednesday, when, as at present advised, he had no doubt they would authorize the payment of the policies held in their company by the late Col. Dwight.

Mr. Borrowe said yesterday that he had hitnerto refused to speak to reporters about the Dwight case, because, not having full information, he could not speak without prejuding the case either against his society or the family of Col. Dwight. He had now evidence of the good faith of the deceased gentleman toward the insurance companies that accepted risks upon his life. It is easy to see that if Col. Dwight wished to defraud the insurance companies have tried also to cheat his creditors. Yet \$40,000 of the \$50,000 insurance affected with the Equitable Life-insurance Society goes to his creditors. Being dishonest, he would undoubtedly have tried also to cheat his creditors. Yet \$40,000 of the \$50,000 insurance affected with the Equitable Life-insurance Society detailed above has been taken without consultation with other configurates. An official of the United States Life-dusurance Company said yerterday that when Gol. Dwight applied for a cylir cell in other configurates. An official of the United States Life-dusurance Comp

contest the claim of the beirs of Col. Dwight companies are reported likely to follow the example of the Equitable. Much excitement has been caused in Binghamton by the rumors affecting the reputation of Col. Dwight. He was there regarded as an honorable man, and the journals of the town contain bitter attacks arount the insurance compenies, and some of the

the journals of the town contain litter attacks upon the insurance companies, and some of the journals of this city for circulating the caluminating rumors.

Bosron, Nov. 21.—At the close of business last evening it was understood that the Boston insurance companies would settle their policies on the life of the late Col. Dwight, of Binghamton, N. Y., without contest.

THE FIELD AND STABLE.

Swine-Plague_A Cattle-Disease_Smut in the Corn-Stalks-A Bad Wart. Prom Our Own Correspondent.
NOVEMBER, 23.—The following comes from

November, 23.—The following comes from Sycamore:

Sycamore:

Sycamore:

Sycamore:

Nov. 18.—"Veterinarian":

The many farm-readers of your paper in this vicinity are anxious to know something reliable in reference to the origin of hog-cholera. Is it true, as some state, that it is an English disease, brought to this country by imported swine? Or, as others affirm, did it originate in this country?

We hoped that we were too far north to be visited by this disease, but we find this hope to be a delusion. The disease has made its appearance here in its most malignant form, some farmers losing as many as fifty hogs in one night. South of De Kalb, Cortiand, and Lodi, if you can believe what you hear, it has decimated whole townships. A farmer south of De Kalb told me that, in his immediate neighborhood, within two weeks, they had lost over 3,000 hogs. Some farmers have a few left; others lose all.

Various remedies are employed, but none as yet that are satisfactory. Some believe that it is epidemic in its nature; others, that it is endemic. So fearful are some of its contagious effects that people will not leave home for fear that they will bring the poison back in their clothes and impart it to their hors. After carefully watching its singhter among my lot of hogs (my beadtes), I am satisfied that it is a low malignant fever. I am hopeful at present that I have the disease partly under control; but what I want (and I think it is a general desire of the farmers of the West) is more light on this subject. Will you enlighten is through the columns of you. "history of a day "? Yours troly.

Porter S. Coolings.

Asser.—Whether swine-plague, known in this country by the misnomer "hog-colera," and also called enteric fever, pneumo-enteritis, and red soldies (in England) has been imported into the United States from Europe, or whether the same is an American disease, is very difficult to YOUTHFUL BURGLARS. belopie with not save notice to their choices and impart it to their hoose. After exercially watching it an estated that it is a low malignant feveral and hopeful at present that I have the disease partly under control; but what I want (and I think it is a general desire of the farmers of the West) is more light on this subject. Will you enlighten as through the columns of your. "history of a,day." Yours ruly, Pourse S. Coolings.

Anseer,—Whether swine-plague, known in this country by the mismomer "hop-colera," and also called enteric fever, pneumo-entertiss, and red soldies (in England) has been imported into the United States from Europe, or whether the same is an American disease, is very difficult to decide. The former seems to be probabls, because the disease was known in Europe long before it was heard of as being in existence in America. It is exceedingly infectious, and along the water-courses. Besides that, the infectious principle is sown broadcast all over the country by the immense traffic in diseased and dead hogs, transported every day by rail and by wagon. The infectious principle can be added and apparently unimportant; and through the digesting. As a general rule, the plague is always most main and organism in two different ways, viz.: through wounds and scratches, no matter how small such apparently unimportant; and through the digesting. As a general rule, the plague is always most main the most abundant material. A therapeutic treatment (medicine) is of no avail if the morbid process has fully developed; and all the "sure curses" and "specific" nostrums that are in the market, and are extensively advertised, serve only to draw the money out of the pockets of the credious and distressed fariners. In the very first beginning,—that is, before any plain symptoms have made their appearance,—an emetic of white helicobor (one grain for every month the pigs is old), taken ing. As a general rule, the plague is always most malignant where it makes its appearance for the first time,—probably because at such places it finds the most abundant material. A therapeutic treatment (medicine) is of no avail if the morbid process has fully developed; and all the "sure cures" and "specific" nostrums that are in the market, and are extensively advertised, serve only to draw the money out of the pockets of the credulous and distressed farmers. In the very first beginning,—that is, before any plain symptoms have made their appearance,—an emetic of white heliebore (one grain for every month the pig is oid), taken voluntarily with a piece of boiled potato, or with a little milk; or five to twenty drops (according to the age and size of the animal) of carbolic acid, a lew grains of thymol, or five to twenty drops of tincture of rodine in the water for drinking,—may do some good, provided the strictest cleanliness prevails, and sanitary rules are observed. If wounds or scratches are existing, the same must be treated with diluted carbonic acid, or with a solution of thymol in alcohol (1:300). The most practical means of prevention, if swine-plague is prevailing in the neighborhood, seems to be to make movable pens, say eight feet square; to

A BIG ISLAND MYSTERY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 24.—Joseph Thevlott, of Rock Island, a young man of 25 years of age, a car-repairer for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, was found this morning scated

neighborhood.

If you desire "more light," you may obtain it by applying to the Commissioner of Agriculture, who will soon be prepared to lay the results of the recent investigation, made under his directions, before the public. Within a short time (a few weeks) a full account will also be given in This Thisung.

his directions, before the public. Within a short time (a few weeks) a full account will also be given in The Tribuna.

A CATTLE-DIREASE.

AVON, Ill., NOV. 17.—"VETERHARMAN": In THE WERKLY THIBUNE OF NOV. 13 we notice as inquiry in regard to "some sick actile." We have cattle similarly affected, and would describe the symptoms as being funch the same as those described by "W. S. C.," of Manteno.

The difficulty seems to be an irritation of the salivary giands, tongou, and liming membrane of the mouth, —the cattle frothing at the mouth, or, more properly, slowering or watering at the mouth, very profusely; the accretion being of a ropy or atringy nature,—sometimes adhering to the sipa, like foam, and at others ranning from the mouth in an almost continuous stream, and clear, like water.

The cattle appear to us as if salivated. The tongue is badly swollen, and very sore, so that they eat with difficulty, or not at all when the disease has become furiner advanced.

The first symptoms notified were the slobbering, and actions as if the mouth were sore; them a swelling of the giands along the under jaw, and on each side of the throat, extending upward toward the ear. The inside of the mouth as of a vivid-pink color, and quite reversia, with the pulse at from 46 to 48 per minute. There is no difficulty in drinking. There is a continual discharge of pus or "sono" from the noce, as if from a bad cold (a number of our cattle are affected in this way), but no ban odor about the oreent. The bowels seem in good condition, and the appetite natural.

We have two cases. The worst one has been in

way, but he can coor about an oreast. In bowels seem in good condition, and the appetite natural.

We have two cases. The worst one has been in progress shout two weeks, and the other one week. The cattie (about airty) have been running on bine-grass, timothy, and clover, as they chose, together with a lot of horses and some pigs. They have had nlenty of good apring-water, which comes through a galvanized fron gas-pipe; and have been salted regularly on the ground. The oasture lies high and dry, and of late has become very short, so that, for the past month, we have been feeding all the good timothy-hay the stock would eat. There are quite a good many Osage oranges in the pasture, and some of the cattle ent them; but I never saw our sick cattle eat any.

I would like to know what the disease is, what the remedy, and if the disease is contagious. I have been as minute as possible in giving particulars, so that you may form a correct diagnosis.

Since our cows were taken, we have learned that some afteen or twenty have died in this vicinity within the last two or three months, of a disease similar to this.

Please answer in The Taibune, and oblige,

L. S. Woods.

Answer.—You give, indeed, a very intelligent

similar to this.

Please answer in The Tribune, and oblige,
L. S. Woods.

Ausser.—You give, indeed, a very intelligent description; still, without examining such a case as that myself, I shall probably not be able to give you an answer fully satisfactory. The cattle in question must have consumed something that has injured the cavity of the mouth mechanically, or that possesses acid properties. I would, therefore, advise you to examine the tongue and thearums, and see whether Osageorange thorns are sticking in. If thorns cannot be found, the animals must have eaten something (plants or insects) that possesses acid properties. If thorns are found, you may try to draw them out, and remove the animals to another pasture that is not surrounded by Osage-orange bedges. Another thing is possible: Have you fed straw, and have you used a self-binder! If so, it may be that ends of wire have pierced the mucous membranes of the cavity of the mouth. If such straw has not been fed, and if Osage-orange thorns cannot be found, it must be concluded that some scid substances have been consumed; and, in that case, I would advise you to sour the water for drinking with hydrochloric acid sufficiently to give it a perceptible sour taste. The cattle will like the slightly-soured water; and, if the same have free access, will quite often avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered to rinse their mouths.

The only contagious disease that presents similar symptons is foot-and-mouth disease, which, however, is out of the question, because, of your herd of sixty head, only two or three are affected, and because foot-and-mouth disease is at present, as far as known, not prevailing in this country.

Lincolk, Neb., Nov 13.—"Verenikaniam": Masser.—I do not know of any antidute against smut, Ustilago maidis, but can advise was here prevent the bad consequences. In

TRIBUTE.

J. K. H.

Asser:—I do not know of any antidote against smut, Ustilago maidis, but can advise you how to prevent the bad consequences. In the first place, the corn-huskers must be instructed to tear off all the smut they can find; and, secondly, cattle should not be turned into the corn-stalks without getting every morning first a stomach-full of hay to eat and plenty of water to drink. If cattle are left in the cornstalks night and day, it is necessary to drive them at least twice a day to their watering.

TO BENT-HOUSES.

water to drink. If cattle are left in the cornstalks night and day, it is necessary to drive them at least twice a day to their watering-place, till they acquire the habit of going there often enough themselves without compulsion.

A BAD WART.

HUNNEWELL, Mo., Nov, 12.—"YETERINARIAN": Please inform me, through THE TRIBUNE, how I could take a wart, or what the people call a wart, off of the hind leg of one of my horses. It is right on the heel, at the pastern-joint. It has been on for over a year. The joint swells, but it never makes him lame. I have tried to burn it off with coocentrated iye; but, let it to a little while, and it will grow again on the side of the joint. If you will tell me what to do with it, you will greatly oblige me, for the horse is a very fine one, five years old.

Answer.—You will probably succeed in removing the wart—which, on account of its situation, is a bad one—by applying to the same, once a day for several days in succession, some finely-powdered corrosive sublimate, if the surface of the wart is moist; or by painting the same once a day, by means of a small painter's brush or camel's-hair pencil, with a concentrated solution of corrosive sublimate in aicohol (1:2 or 3). The applications of corrosive sublimate may be discontinued as soon as the wart commeuces to shrink or to grow smaller. Care must be taken not to bring the corrosive sublimate in contact with any other tissues.

Valuation of cornosive sublimate in contact with any other tissues.

A Clothing-Store Gutted by a Gang of Boys. Between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening three young boys from the West Twelfth street district forced an entrance to the clothing-house of Schesinger & Levy, Nos. 5, 7, and 9 West Madison street, by prying off the shutters to a side window. They clothed themselves in new suits, and then helped themselves to a dozen vests, a couple of knit jackets, some hats, underwear, gioves, eighteen coats, and a lot of plated jewelry. They carried the plunder

Quincy Railroad, was found this morning scaled against a small tree on Big Island with a gun acrops his legs and a fearful hole under the cnin. At the Coroner's inquest it was ascertained that when Theviott left his boardinghouse Friday evening he had on his person \$50 in money; \$8 dollars of this he expended for a shot-gun with which he was seen on the island. When his tody was found this morning only

FIRES.

IN CHICAGO. ing was caused by a fire in the two-story frame building No. 628 Ciark street, owned and occupied as a bakery and residence by William N. Moench. Damage to building and stock \$300, which is fully covered by a policy in the Western of Toronto.

Ungrateful Savages.

Here is proof how little civilization does for the morals of the savage. The Caeyennes went to war against their Great Father at Washington, although he had issued to them, it seems, numerous articles of food to which they were not entitled under the treaty, among them—baking-powder! Our paternal Government, then, not only furnished its wards with flour for their biscuit, but in the benevolence of its heart raised the biscuit too; for which its only reward is rebellion and general unpleasantness. Some historical painter ought to give us a picture of the diagnat of Cooper's Chingachrook or Upcas on foreseeing, with the eye of prophecy, that Western tribes would one day turn against the noble white man who furnished them with baking-powder free of charge.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMBEROUS parons throughout the city we have established before the city of the company of the city of the company of the company of the company of the company of the city of the cit

or Sets 1875.

A 1. SIMMS. Booksellers and Stationers. 123
Twanty-second-st.
S. M. WALDEN. Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison-st., near Western-av.
ROBERT THIUMSTON, West-Side News Depot. 1
Blue Island-av., corner of Haisted-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Seweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy
Goods, 730 Lake-st., corner Liucoin.

TO EXCHANGE.

MERCHANDISE TO EXCHANGE.

MERCHANDISE TO EXCHANGE.

I exchange \$10,000 worth of staple merchandise, all cholesies steek, in best of order; will sell in lots of cash, balance good real estate; a selectal sanctiment of goods will be given in each trade. For full particulars address, with full description of proparty and price, MERCHANT, Box 2576, New York City. TO EXCHANGE-BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 7, TO EXCHANGE-BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 7, 179
MadShon-st.:
The southwest corner of Canal and Monroc-sts., lot soxs), with all the buildings. I want clear lots or a dwelling house in city. This property rents now at \$110 per month.
Fine improved farm of 207 acres. all free and clear, 3 miles west of St. Charles, in Kane Co., Ill., 38 miles from Chicago. I want good business lots or store and lot in city. Price, \$8.500.
One of the sness brick dwellings, barn. ice-bonse, bot-oeds, and everything complete, in Wisconsia. 5 acres of ground, just half mile from Horicon depot, in Dodge Co.; all free and clear; house cost \$2,000. Will trade for any kind of goods, lumber or stock, or city real extact \$4,500

200-acre farm, of 0.0 room dwelling, orchards, all contest from epot on 1000 kallroan, want house and lot or lots in Chicago.
700-acre farm, spendidly improved, 80 miles south of Chicago, 2 miles from depot. This is one of the best improved farms in Illinois, in Iroquois Co. Want city property.
Good 10-room dwelling and barn (rents for \$20 per Good 10-room dwelling and barn (rents for \$20 per booth) for plane. mosta) for piano.

1º O RCHANGE-WE HAVE SOME HOUSES AND
104 in Evanston, ranging from \$800 to \$15,000 to
exchange for other projectly; will take wild lands for
part pay; good trades will be offered. BEVERIDGE &
DEWEY, 50 Dearborn-8. WANTED-TO EXCHANGE-A VALUABLE PA-tent for improved land in Kansas. Address P. O. Lock-Box 22, Trenton, Mo.

MACHINERY.

TOR SALE—CHEAP — SECOND-HAND WOOD-turning lathe, acroll-saw, band-saw, Forseman's 16-nich feed-mill, leather belting, etc. M. F. PERRY, 59-bouth Canil-se. South Canal-st.

TOR SALE—I ENGINE, CYLINDER 24X36. SIDE-valve, and all the modern improvements: 10 other engines, "anging from 8 to 25 horse; 29 bollers, from 3 to 70 horse power: steam pumps, fron and wood lathes, plainers, power punches and shears, shafting, pollers, hangers, belting, etc., at SPRINGER'S Machinery De-pot, 34 to 88 South Clinton-st. MACHINERY TOOLS, AND OTHER UTENSILS (nearly new) used in the manufacture of machine-sewed slippers and pegged and machine-sewed boots and shoes for sale at a bargain. Apply to HEMRY METZ, Sr. & CO., 80 and 82 Wabash-ay. NEW AND SECOND-HAND BOILERS FOR SALE; estimates of cost for new and repair work given by the Enterprise Boiler Works, 17 Michigan-st., cor-ner Kingsbury. ner Kingsbury.

CHAPTING - LATHE. 32-FOOT BED. 48-INCE
Sawing, triple back geared, also geared in face-plate, acres cutting, a flue tool: price, \$800. W. A. JAMES
& CO., 275 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—2-STORY, CELLAR, AND ATTIC BRICK house, well located; dining-room, klichen, and pariors on first floor; all modern improvements; only \$20 per month till May I to good tenant, fair rent after May I; will sell, for special reasons, at a great bargain on easy terms. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-s. Ington-si.

1 O RENT - NO. 850 MICHIGAN AV., NEAR
Twenty-third-si., lo rooms: all newly painted, papered, and calcimined. B. W. THOMAS & CO., 132
LaSalle-si.

TO RENT-NO. 25 INDIANA-AV., CORNER THIRterath-st., stone-front, 15 rooms, furnace, etc. B.
W. THOMAS U.CO., 132 LaSalle-si. TO RENT-\$20 PER MONTH-FINE TWO-STORY and basement frame dwelling, 187 Thirty-accondst. Incuire of W. GRAY BROWN, Room 83, 97 South Clark-st.

TO RENT-S12 PER MONTH RACH-TWO-STORY brick dwellings, 13 Fillimore-st, and 424 lrying place; two-story frame, 10 and 30 Harvard-st, 86; 4 large rooms, 1178 West Taylor-st. Inquire at 386 West-era-av.

TO RENT—\$25 PER MONTH—FINE BRICK HOUSE, 450 North LaSalie-st., 13 rooms: all modern im-provements. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st. TO RENT-WILL KENT UNTIL MAY NEXT, ONE of the most deligatful homes in Evanston, completely furnished. Very low rent. A few boarders can be had if assistactory. BEVERIDGE & DEWEY, 39 Dearborn-st.

West Side,
TO RENT-A SUITE OF 5 FRONT ROOMS, NO
able for light housekeeping. WM. H. THOMPSON
229 West Madison-st.

WANTED TO BENT. WANTED-TORENT-TWO NICELY-FURNISH rooms for light housekeeping; South Side ferred. Address 0 52, Tribune office. WANTED-TO RENT-TRIBEE ROOMS IN vicinity of Union Park for family of three persons, light housekeeping; sate state terms; must be low. Address 0.51, Tribune office. BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Sides
1079 WABASH-AV., WITH BOARD, AN ELEwith all conveniences, to an agreeable family.

North Sides
5 AND 7 NORTH CLARK-ST.-FIRST-CLASS
board, with room, 44 to 48 per week, with use of
plano and bath; day board \$3.50.

piano and bath; day board \$3.50.

(*LARENCE HOUSE. NOS. 351. 253. 355. AND 357.

(*State-St., four olocks south of the Palmer House—Board and room, per day, \$1.50 to \$2; per week, \$5 to \$10. Furnished rooms to rent without board.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., near Mouroe-st.—Good rooms and board, \$1.50 per day; board for the winter at very low rates.

WINDSOR HOUSE. 176. STATE-ST., OPPOSITE Palmer House—Comfortable rooms for the winter, \$5 to \$7 per week. Day-board, \$8. Transients, \$1.50 per day.

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BOARD-FOR A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, convenient to Hyde Park train, or Twenty-seconds. Terms moderate. Address O 100, Tribune office.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 1:0 flau dolph-st, quar clark. Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854. dolph-st, near Clark. Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1894.

CASH PAID POR OLD GOLD AND SILVER!

Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables
of every description at GOLDS MID'S Loan and Buillion
Office (Roemed), no Esta Martinon st. Established 1895.

TO LOAN-\$1,000, \$2,000, \$2,000, \$3,000 \$5,000,
and other and larger sums to suit at lowest current
rates on irri-class improved Chicago real estate.

TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington et. WASTED—A LOAN POB A TERM OF FIVE TO clip typers on good improved real-estate more cage, interest payable annually; or will sell its acres of improved iand, good dairy farm, as \$34 per care, one third cash, balance to suit purchasers, at 0 per cent interest. For particulars and to view the land, call on W. S. WEIGHTMAN, Beens Vista Farm, three miles east of Hungley Station, McHeary County, Ill. P.-O. address, Huntley, Ill.

OR SALE-A MEMBERSHIP TICKET OF THE Chicago Board of Trade, chesp. Address O 57, Trib-ne office. une office.

FOR SALE—A STANCH WELL-BROKE POINTER
dog; reference from good sportsmen; responsible
parties can have trial before purchasing. 339 lithnoirest. STORAGE.

FOR SALL.

THE NATIONAL STORAGE COMPANY. 118 AND 118 Franklin-st. Central location. Advances made; owest rates in the city. PARTNERS WANTED. PARTNER WANTED-WITH CAPITAL produce Stempel's patent briage-gate; n

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Forst-class improved mainess property which
from 8 to 10 per cent interest. Inquire of JA
WEIL, 92 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATS TOR SALE—600-ACRE I ARM RIGHT AT DEPOT
In Livingston County, the one of the best stock
farms in the West; to miles of sales force; and dealings, will sell for \$2.5 per acre; \$2.400 down.
169-acre farm five miles from Soon, Woodbury Ce.
La: all Under fence; \$5 acres under plow. I will sell
his farm for \$1, 100—800 down.
160-acre farm seven miles from Sions; \$300 down,
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160 acres farm seven miles fa FOR SALE-FARM 163 ACRES, \$2.50, FARS
128 acres, \$2.50, on easy terms. W. M., Box 115,
Greenville, Bond County, III. Scod for list.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-TO BUY FOR CASH-WE HAVE A born-av. or North Lassile-st., or would bug a house and lot. Call or differs on Monday or Tuesday, TUIS-NERS BOND, 102 Washington-st.

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WANTED—A COMPETENT DRUG CLERK THAT speaks German. Address 457 Wahmh-av.

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WANTED—A PIRST-CLASS BROILER. BURCKY & MILAN, 148 South Clark-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-SO MEN FOR LEVEE WORK; CHEAP lickets to all points South, So Isborers, winters' work, S farm hands, J. H. SPERBEUK, 21 West Randoph-st. WANTED—20 CORN-HUSKERS; 10 FOR LUMBER yard, 200 for levees South; trackmen for Colorado, E. A. ANGELL, 258 South Water-st. Miscellaneous

WANTED—MEN TO TAKE AGENTS CUIDS four months free, 500 firms describe 10,600 articles: circulation 10,600 J.P.SCOTT, 69 Describers.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SALESMAN IN tailors trimmings for chicago and surrounding territory. Address, with references, Triaming Department, JOHN B. ELLISON & SONS, Philadelphia. WANTED—10 MORK LIVE MEN TO SELL THE HARRIS SHIP STRING IN A STRING WANTED—10 MORK LIVE MEN TO SELL THE HARRIS SHIP STRING, non-explosive marking lamps; \$15 to \$27a day sure for good salesmen. I also have 1.000 other fast-selling articles for canvasara, podders, street-men, auctioneers, and 5-cant consecrs; the largest stock and lowest prices of any nevelty house in America. Bon't take my word for it, but call and see for yourself. C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st. Chicago. WANTED-AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAK, G address and penman, having \$100 or address MERCHANT, care Tribune onless. WANTED-MEN TO SELL NEW CRROI frames, and novelities. Lowest prices of American Novelty Company, 186 State-et.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED-AT 688 WABASH-AV., IF PRIVATE of references. Basement door.

WANTED-A GIRL AT 1256 MICHIGAN-AV., TO
do general howework: reference required. WANTED-GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN GIT V for general housework, at the west Mo WANTED-A FIRST-OLASS COOK, GER French, no washing or fronting; two is good wages. Only competent may apply at the

SITUATIONS WANTED-BALE Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c. D in a hotel by a temperate young man of the year experience. Can furnish good recommendations. Address H. F. BARNARD, American House, Dover, N. H.

Traces

Situation Wanted—By a First-Class
watchmaker; best of references given for parficulars address KEARNY & SWARTCHILD, Cricago,
SITUATION WATNED—AS FOREMAN OR CUTTER
in a wholesale boot establishment by a thoroughly
competent man. Address J. Lafayette, Ind.

Competent man. Address 4, Largette, 110d.

Miscellamoous.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GENTLES.

Some business in Chicaco where it is not moved will work four months for my board, have used its and will guarantee satisfaction. Immater kind of business so long as legitimate. Add once if. O. Box 1023, Janeaville, Wis. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

Scamstresses.

SITUATION WASTED—A LADY WHO RETURNED from Parislast moath, desires engagements to cut and fit. having less a thorough knowledge of dreamaking for years; engaged up to Dec. 7; charge, 83 per day. Address Miss Sa MBRONS, 872 North Clark et.

Nurse of the Cartest Nurse who wanted by AN EXPERIENCED on the who wanted by AN EXPERIENCED German; references unexceptionable. Addres E. L. 618 Monroe-st. HORSES AND CARRIAGES,

EXCLUSIVELY FINE CARRIAGES.

PENNOYER & CO... 350 TO 506 WABASH-AV... Now have on exhibition is large and choice selection of desirable carriages, specially appropriate for the sason, latest designs, and most perfect finish, combrising LONDON BROUGHAMS, LUMY COUPES. on, latest designs, and most perfect finish, comprising LONDON BRUUGHAMS.
LIGHT COUPES,
FIVE GLASS LANDAUN, SEVERAL BIZES;
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FOUR AND SIX-SEAT ROCKAWAYS.
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Prices reduced to correspond with the times.
OUR SIDE-SPRING BUSINESS WAGONS, the standard for general excellence and style; and a line of our Unsounded Killouke Spring Plane and Low-Front Pleasure Wagons and Phaetona.
We are also exclusive agents for BECK'S CRILERIATED HARNESS.
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BUGGT HARNESS, VAHIOUS PHICAS and STYLES.
BLANKETS, LAP-BUBS, WHILE TROCKS TO.
CODCORD (M. H.) EXPRESS WAGONS and Tracts.
Variety of second-hand vehicles at much below value.

A CHANCE;
TO SELECT
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SECOND-HAND ORGANS
The above organs are all in good order.
Second-hand instruments taken in exchange for new
New square or upright planes to reat or for alls
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W. W. KIMBALL

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AMUSEMENTS. McVicker's Theatre

Hooley's Thentre.

ph street, between Clark and LaSaile.

of Eliza Weathersby's Froliques.

Academy of Music. led street, between Madison and Mo novelty, and specialty performances. Hamlin's Theatre.

litan Theatre MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1878.

New York on Saturday greenbacks

ruled steady at 99%. The conduct of Maj. RENO upon the sion of the massacre of Custer and his command is shortly to be made the subject of an investigation by a Board of military officers who will organize and take testimony

The statue of HUMBOLDT, presented to the terday unveiled with appropriate ceremonies, the German population taking a leading part in the formal reception of the princely gift. St. Louis is to be congratulated upon this valuable addition to her limited stock of bjects of interest.

It is announced that the President in his annual message at the reassembling of Con-gress will lay before that body a statement es in the South at the recent one and call attention to the necessity for some action that shall more effectually conserve the purity of the ballot-box and afford protection to citizens in the exercise of their political rights.

The new Canadian Governor-General and his Royal better-half were yesterday enabled to set foot on the soil of the Dor rough weather having abated sufficiently admit of their paying a visit to the Duke of Enverge on board his ship, and later of drive to the residence of Gen. Sir PATRICK McDougall. All Halifax is in holiday attire for the reception ceremonies of to-day.

The King and Oneen of Italy Rome yesterday, their advent being welcomed by a vast concourse of loyal subjects. It was thought prudent, however, to distribute soldiers and gens d'armes at brief inthrough the crowd along the route of the Royal progress, lest some other workman night improve the opportunity to present petition at the point of a dagger. Ther have been 800 arrests at Naples of person elieved to be connected with an extensive compliancy to assassinate the King.

Edison in a recent interview manifested inntion of confidence in his ultimate success with the electric light that is to faith that is in him who goes so far as to assart that he can by the use as fuel of gas pur chased at present prices produce an electric light better and cheaper than the same de-gree of illumination produced by the burn-ing of the gas itself. This is what Edison

The sermons contained in the collection which we print this morning include Thanksgiving discourse by Prof. Swing a the Central Church; another of the Rev. was Grasow's instructive reviews of Old ent history; a sermon by the Rev the obligations of church-members in their daily walk and conversation; some thoughts on the second coming of CHRIST, by the Rev. W. H. RYDER, of St. Paul's Universalis rch; and a lecture by the Rev. Brooks

Without a shadow of right, justice, or emogratic candidate for Congress in the enth Illinois District puts in an appear ance before the State Board of Canva and demands that the certificate of elec be issued to him, merely because a final "e was in some instances appended to the name of Foregree, the successful candidate. The intention of the voters being so plain that ven a Democrat would not have the hardi-ood to dispute it, the duty of the Canvassing Board is to give effect to that intent rarding the certificate to the man who reived the largest number of votes, viz., A.
Forsym. This should and doubtless will
be done, and old Dzcrus forced to file his
randulent claim before the Democratic There is in law and in fact not the est ground for a contest, the case being ar that Gov. PALMER is moved to ob the State Register that there ought dispute as to Forstrn's right to the

incarceration upon processes issued by the State Court of persons giving testimony be-fore a United States Commissioner concern-ing the outrageous villainies perpetrated by the Democratic election managers. In on case, where one of these witnesses had fied to escape this sort of judicial persecution, a Democret under charges of election frauds was appointed a Special Constable to follow ng back the fugitive witness against him! Apparently there is not a principle of aw that the State Courts are not ready to riolate and ignore in their determination to protect the guilty and punish the witne

y whom their guilt can be established M de Zawacowa, the Mexican Minister at Vashington, is evidently a sincere believer the possibility of opening up and enlarging the trade relations between the United States and Mexico. He takes an extremely hopeful view of the prospects of this move-ment, and has strong faith in its ultimate success. In this Senor ZAMACONA differs with Minister FOSTER, who seems to have presented the dark side of the picture, and whose estimate of the political, social, and commercial order of things in Mexico is claimed to have been based upon an imperfect observation and knowledge of the matters whereof he wrote in his recent letter to the Manufacturers' ociation in Chicago. The Mexican diplo mat qualifies his rosy portrayal of the pro pects and probabilities in the case with the eminently practical and sensible advice to ants and manufacturers of the United States to see for themselves, either hrough trusted agents or their own personal observations on the ground, and not esp until they have first looked.

The latest accounts of Secretary SHER MAN's views on the silver question credit that gentleman with an entirely new and fantastical construction of the double metallic standard. The essence of the double standand has always been the debtor's ontion to pay in the cheaper of the two metals. Its value consists in preventing currency corners and in enabling the purchaser to con sult his own convenience and interest, the easily secure, and the capitalist to lend the coin which he has on hand or which he co obtain on the most favorable terms. The option, thus construed, is advantageous t all: though it has been called the "debtor's

HAS SHERMAN SURRENDERED TO THE

option," it operates, according to circumstances, as favorably for the lender as the borrower. But Secretary SHER-MAN has abandoned this traditional con struction of the double or optional standard which was restored by the remonetization of the silver dollar, and announces his in tention to inaugurate a "creditor's option, and make those who borrow cheap money repay in dear money, and thi n violation of law and which establish the double standard and per mit the debtor to pay in either silver or gold at his option. He proposes to do what the New York Clearing-House alone would fail o accomplish, viz. : to nullify the act of Congress restoring the silver dollar, enforce

ettlements on an exclusive gold basis, and

prevent silver from being a monetary factor

n the transaction of business.

It is impossible to put any other construc ion than this upon the programme which has been telegraphed all over the country rom Washington, and which purports to outline Secretary SHERMAN'S policy in carryng out the provisions of the Resumption act. t is announced that United States notes will se redeemed at the Sub-Treasury in New York without limitation as to an gold or silver coin at the option of the holder Government of the option which by law enjoys, in common with all debtors, purchasers, and disbursers, of alent to a declaration that nobody can obtain silver dollars from the United States Government except by paying for them in gold dollars, because Secretary SHERMAN proposes to pay them out only to those who prefer them over gold dollars. It is equivalent to a nullification of the law at the instance and through the active agency of the chief finance officer of the Government

Will Congress permit him to thus trample

on the laws and the rights of the Govern

The only modification of this announ

ment that the Treasury will not pay out silver dollars except in exchange for gold dollars, or in preference to gold dollars, is the statement that the silver dollars will be sent to Sub-Treasuries outside of New York, in sums of \$1,000 and multiples thereof, in exchange for United States deposited with that purpose in view. This part of the programme is thinly deceptive, and intended to be subversive of the intent of the law. The Resumption act provides for the redemption of greenbacks when presented in sums as low as \$50, and Mr. SHERMAN proposes to redeem them in gold on that basis. "But if you demand and must have silver," says Mr. SHERMAN, " you can have it only by presenting at least \$1,000 of notes, and this is the only kind of resumption you can have at the West." It is notorious that the actual circulation of silver must be in the small transactions but Mr. SHERMAN offers to open the way for its egress from the Treasury only through large to co-operate with the New York banks in commerce, and to realize the intention of the gold clique, viz.: that silver shall continue be piled up in the Treasury vaults until the people tire of this steady elimina tion of several millions of dollars a month

and demand a repeal of the law. Secretary SHERMAN seems to ignore that he is merely the financial agent of the Government, and that this is a Government of the people and for the people. He is not a law-maker, but has been placed in his present position to execute the law. The spirit and intent of the law restoring he silver dollar was to restore the option to the payer of paying in either metal. It was designed that the people as a whole, in the form of Government, should enjoy that option, as well as the people in their individual and commercial capacity. Secretary Sherman, by adopting the programme that has been outlined, will deprive the Government of the option which the law gives it, and at the same time deprive the people of their option, individually and commercially, by using his position to prevent the silver from individual's creditors the option of deing for his employer the option of paying in the cheaper metal, there is no doubt but he would instantly be discharged or it may be, after all, that the Fenians had neither of these objects in view. Irisin-

he people, isn't Secretary SHERMAN equally minable, and shouldn't the people take preisely the same occurse as the individual employer would take under the same circum-

The Secretary of the Treasury void coming in conflict with Congress, and annot avert defeat and humiliation, if he hall undertake to carry out the programme which has been credited to him. The law storing the silver dollar, and the double standard, and the debtor's option, was passed by Congress in direct obedience to the popalar will. It was not intended to be a der letter, but was designed to give the Ameriean people the advantage of the doub! metallic standard and the debtor's option which can only be secured by the act presence of silver in circulation as of the monetary system. Secre tary SHEEMAN, in his capacity of Chief of the Treasury, has refused to reserve the lawful option for the Govern ment in the payment of interest on the public debt, in payment of salaries, and in othe reements; if, in Addition to this, he shall deprive the Government of its option in redeeming the greenbacks, and at the same time deprive the people of their option of payment by thus hoarding and hiding silver in the Government vaults which should be put into circulation, it will be the duty of Congress to call him to account for so fis grant a violation of the spirit and purpos of the law. Congress, which has ested public opinion in this matter, will no e slow to demand either an abandonmen of SHERMAN'S impertinent defiance of law nd the interests of the Government, or his retirement from the position which alone would enable him to nullify the law and defy the people.

LORNE, LOUISE, AND THE FENIANS. At last, Deo Gratias, Lorne and Louis have arrived safely at that decayed fish-town which, according to the veracious legend childhood, the rat who lived in the well went when he died. It is painful to note that, notwithstanding the arrangements of the English Government, which is supposed to rule the waves, the Sarmatian was exposed to storms, gales, and huge seas all the way over, and that the swinging mahogany bedstead didn't work, and that the Princess wa easick and couldn't leave her room during the entire voyage, showing that there was othing particularly royal about her stomach; and we presume that, by the time the steams hove in sight of Halifax, there was nothing particularly English in it or anything that he brought from home, for she must have thrown up all her English prejudices and asociations as tribute upon the altar of the

tridented Neptune. The loyal subjects of her Majesty will hav ample cause for rejoicing and appearing in ow-necked dresses over the good fortune of the Marquis and Princess in escaping the perils of the sea, and in being saved from the dutches of the bloodthirsty Fenians, who, appears, were cruising after them. There s an air of mystery hanging about this Fennan peration that we hope will be cleared un Were they Canadian or American Fenians Did they belong to the Falstaffian army that routed the Queen's Own? How many of them were there? Were they in a yawl, a fishing smack, a yacht, or a steamer? they armed with cutlasses, revolvers, yata-ghans, and columbiads, and did they fly the skull and cross-bones and drink and swear like pirates? Who footed the bills and fur-

nished the poteen? These are questions which the public would like to have answered, but there is another consideration more curious than these. What did these bold Fenians propose to do with It is not at all likely they intended to tie her to the mouth of a columbiad and blow her out to sea, or to make a grand charge upon her with revolvers and cutlasses and annihilate her, or to throw her overboard as food for sharks or company for mermaids. What did they pro pose to do with her? It is not at all likely they wanted the Marquis, for he is a fullblooded Celt from the West of Scotland History tells us that the mother of the Mile sian Kings was Scotta, and that successive tides of emigration from Ireland settled Scot land with Celts. The old sympathies remain to this day. There is no such ill feeling between the Scotch and Irish Celts as be tween the Irish Celts and the English Sassenachs. In point of fact, the main difference between the Scotch and Irish to-day is in the matter of plaids, bagpipes, and want o nether clothing. The conventional dissimilar-ity between nations is in their drinks, but the mountain dew of Scotland and the bog dew of Ireland burn just alike, and tend to lead to the same gratifying result. The objective point of the Fenian expedition was the bold ssenach, Louise. What did they propose

to do with her? There are two or three conjectures that have an air of probability about them. It will be remembered that the Sicilian brigands of the Fra Diavolo type carry on a profitable ousiness in selling Englishmen who wander into their "blarsted country." They seize upon Lord Allcash and carry him off into the mountains, and, hiding him in some secure fastness, which is inaccessible to anything but brigands, eagles, mountain-goats, and other small deer, keep him until the English Government or his own friends offer a handsome sum by way of ransom. Now it is not at all unlikely that some of our Fenians have learned a lesson from these brigands. Every true Fenian in this country has been disgruntled over the way the Sassenachs of Halifax and St. John stole our mackerel and hen mulcted us in the sum of five and a half millions because we allowed them to destroy our fishing business. What could be more likely, under the circumstances, than that they intended to steal Louise, carry her off to some lonely isle of the sea, and hold her captive until the English Government was villing to come down with five and a half

nillions for her release? Or may it not have been possible that these mysterious Fenians had a still more important purpose in view, namely, to steal Louise, bring her to this country, and set her up in business as a Queen? This would give her a much higher position than she | will occupy in Ottawa as the mere lady of the Governor-General, and it would be grati-fying to the Marquis, who would be promoted to a higher place and salary than he now receives for playing second fiddle in the Royal household. Besides all this, it would, of course, bring about the immediate nnexation of Canada, and thus give to soming into circulation. If Secretary SHER-man were the financial agent of an individual most powerful kingdom on earth. More than all, it would gratify the Fenian heart to set up an opposition establishment to that of Great Britain, and one that could dictate

earry their gallantry to excess. have conceived it to be a shame that th Princess' first glimpse of the New World thould be in that dilapidated old rooker called Halifax, and that she should be tran ported thence to the slab-and-shingle town of Ottawa, and set down to vegetate through a long, cold, dreary winter. They may therefore have planned their expedition to capture her and take her to New York and ntroduce her to the splendors of the metropolis, where according to TALMAGE, she could have a much lower-necked reception than in Halifax; then take her to Cineinnati to see Mr. Thomas' new College; and to Chicago, where she could have the run of all our winter gayeties without freezing to death; and then down to St. Louis, whose dullness and ennui and old-fogy slowner would be an excellent preparative for her hibernation in Ottawa; the Marquis meanwhile taking a run up to Oshkosh to have some fun with the boys. There may have been nothing more in this mysterious expedition than some such innocent diversion

is we have intimated. Whatever may have been the animus of the Fenians, or their designs upon Louise, kind Providence interposed in her behalf and wrapped the Sarmatian in a fog so thick that they could not find her. The fair Sassenach, tossing about in her swinging mahogany bedstend and hurrying up the Marquis with the Seyres from the wa was not molested by the Celt, who is probe bly still cruising about looking after his prey that has slipped through his fingers. will have her reception, and the dames and maidens of that ancient fish-town will have the coveted opportunity to display their charms and unbosom their hospitality to th Celtic Lord and his Sassenach Lady.

RAILROAD-STRIKE AGAINST CHICAGO It has not been so long that any perso connected with railroad management ha forgotten it that the outraged moral sense of the people of the Western States under the general name of Grangerism demanded the interposition of the State Legislatures to protect themselves against the defiant and insolent dictation and extortion of the rail transportation companies. The subordination of transportation companies to the legislative power of the States has now be come the settled law of the land, and this fact may as well be borne in mind by railway companies at all times. When the people do move to redress wrongs and oppressions, they move in full force and with a heavy hand. It was to be hoped that the days of discrimination and combination had passed to reurn no more, but it would seem that certain railroads have combined to destroy the business of Chicago by a discrimination o rates that is, perhaps, without precedent.

The Chicago & Northwestern, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and the Chicago, Bur-

lington & Quincy Railroad Companies have united in a pooling arrangement, and have established rates to Chicago which are postively prohibitory of all traffic to and from his city over these lines. On all freights from the East to the Missouri River the rate s 30 cents per hundred less on all routes hat avoid Chicago. That is to say, mer hants in Omaha and elsewhere on the Misouri River and in Iowa who purchase goods n Chicago have to pay a large advance for freights to all of these roads on what the reight on the same goods would be if moved from some other point than Chicago. Nor is the discrimination against Chicago confined to western-bound freights. It is even more astounding the case of freights from Iowa and the Missouri River to Chicago. For some time past the rate on wheat from Omaha to Chicago has been 35 cents per 100 vanced to 40 cents; the rate from Chicago East is 35 cents per 100 pounds, making 70 cents from the Missouri River to the Atlantic. Considering the present price of grain. this is even more than confiscation. The grain itself will not bear the cost of transportation. At the same time, the rates from he same points to Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, Peoria, and other points outside Chicago, are, while sufficiently remunerative, omparatively low. The Wabash Road is an independent road, which fixes its own rates. and to compete with that road the North western, Rock Island, and Burlington & Onincy Roads have established rates which prohibit any grain being sent to Chicago, and enables them to do a large business competing with the Wabash. In other words, the pool prohibits trade to Chicago, leaving to shippers the alternative to send elsewher

than Chicago, or to hold their grain until spring. The rates from all points in the Northwest re discretionary, except to Chicago. Through grain by way of Chicago is to pay 70 to 75 ents per hundred from the Missouri River to New York, and from Chicago to New York 35 cents; while from Omaha to St. Louis or Peoria the rate is nominal, and from St. Louis to New Orleans the rate is 8 cents per bushel, or 14 cents a hundred. A tation in Iowa can send grain by rail to St. Louis, and thence by barges to New Orleans, for about half the cost of sending it to Chicago. The St. Louis & Omaha Air Line Road is approaching completion, and the three great trunk-lines, the Northwestern. Rock Island, and Burlington, have entered into this combination to force all shipments to and from all points in the West by some route other than to or from Chicago.

This combination of the pool lines is in full operation, and our merchants, who are thus openly, avowedly, and brazenly de-prived of their business, submit quietly and say never a word. When the rioters last July forbid the running of trains, and for the time arrested all traffic, there was a general demand for the interposition of the armed force of the Government; but wherein was the outrage greater then than that nov practiced by these three great roads, which refuse to carry merchandise to and from Chicago except at rates equal to the value of the goods transported? Is the strike by these ailroads against Chicago any less outrageous than the strike against the railroads by workmen in July last? Is not, in fact, the present refusal to do business with Chicago, intended as it is to drive trade from this city to other points, the more scandalous and infamous than the other? The labor strike was the result of a grievance, greater or less, and the workmen case there is no grievance; Chicago has done nothing to provoke these roads, and the present attempt to cut Chicago off from all rail facilities is a high-handed outrage, ad-

mitting of no excuse or extenuation. We suggest that the Board of Trade, and he merchants generally, take some united action concerning this matter, and that they do it promptly. While they submit to the do it promptly. wanton abuse of power by these roads the wrong and injury continue, working irrepople of the Northwest thus deprived of ion with this city.

LAWS OF TRADE VS. STATUTE LAWS. The Washington correspondence of Tue day's New York Times assumes to foreshado he resumption policy of the Secretary of the Treasury. The writer speaks as if by authority, and an editorial article in the same issue treats the correspondence as if inspired by the Secretary. Thus the correspondent refers to three legal obstructions to resumption, namely: (1) The unlimited issue of silver ollars : (2) the act of May 31, 1878, forbid ding the further retirement of legal-tenders; (3) the law requiring that "all duties on imports shall be paid in gold and silver coin only." Of the second obstruction the corre spondent says in substance: If to maintain the equivalency of greenbacks with gold, it benes necessary to hold them in the Treas ury, that course will be pursued regardless the amount that may accumulate commenting upon this And Times says editorially: "We refer to the reissue of legal-tenders That the direction of the law or point is mandatory is perfectly this plain, but it is equally clear that it canno be completely carried out, and the Secretar has apparently concluded that it hes within his discretion to regard the laws of trade rather than those of Congress, where the latter are in conflict with the former." This is a novel proposition touching a govern-ment of laws, that an executive officer of it may flatly violate a statute, because in his pinion it is in conflict with a law of trade! The Times, however, assumes that he will pursue this course, and commends it on the ground that he cannot do otherwise "withut defeating the prime aim of the whole body of legislation relating to resumption. The Times even goes so far as to formulate an argument, upon the strength of which eretary may, if he desires, evade the law of May 31, 1878. It save:

It is open to him to argue that the requirement of the law that the legal-tenders shall be kept in cir-culation demands not only the employment of all ordinary means of disbursing toem, but of extraor-dinary means, which Congress has failed to specify or to direct him to employ. He may, there-fore, justify himself for failing to resort to ex-treme measures not imposed on him by law, by the manifest requirements of the best interests of the country.

But, as the Times well says, the law is nandatory. This is its language: "And whenever any of said notes may be redeemed or may be received into the Treasury, under any laws, from any source whatever, and shall belong to the United States, they shall not be retired, canceled, or destroyed, but they shall be reissued and paid out again, and kept in circulation.

There is only one way in which Mr. SHER-MAN can escape the imperative obligation of this mandate, and that is by assuming that the laws of trade are more binding upon him than the laws of Congress. The pretense of the Times, that he may disregard it because it is in conflict with "the whole of legislation relating to resumption," is preposterous The statute requiring legal-tenders to be reissued is of three years' later date than the Resumption law, and the rule of construction as to two statutes is imperative that, when the later modifies the former, the later must govern. But the correspondent of the imes, if less ingenious than the editor, is more frank. He admits that "the authors of this act made the clause directing the reissue of legal-tender notes as mandatory as it was possible for language to make it, and they are convinced that it will force the Secretary of the Treasury to reissue and pay out legal-tender notes as rapidly as they may be received into the Tressury from any source whatever." But he declares that "in this they are deceived; that the Secretary will not reissue and keep these notes in circulation in the sense intended by the that it would be impossible for him to do so." He says: "In short, the Secretary of the Treasury will disburse legaltenders only when he can do so on a par with gold, and his best efforts will be directed, not to keeping them in circulation by reissuing as rapidly as received, 'under any law from any source whatever,' but to maintain them on an equality with gold."

ent of the Times, speaking as if by author ity, declares that the Secretary of the Treasury will undertake to effect resumption solely on the gold standard, disregarding, to that end, the laws making silver in the coin age the absolute equal of gold. Has the correspondent the authority of the Secretary for these estaunding utterances? As show ing Mr. Sherman's strong bias in favor of an exclusive gold standard, the programme outlined comports perfectly with his views as expressed in an interview published in a Chicago morning paper last Tuesday. But there was nothing in that inter view indicating a purpose on the part of the Secretary to override the plain provisions of plain statutes, or to nullify hem by a forced and manifestly false contruction. The outgivings of the Times correspondence, however, involve all this. We ssume that the Secretary has been grossly misrepresented, but the correspondence ha such an air of authority and verity, and i accorded such prominence through its indorsement editorially, as to warrant the prompt attention of Mr. Sherman. Its damaging statements should be repudiated, and that quickly. The people are shocked at the audacity of propositions which threaten the inauguration of policies wholly subversive of solemnly enacted laws.

In other words, the Washington correspond

"The Northern Pacific Railroad Company," says THE CHICAGO THIBUNE, in an article opposing Government aid to a Southern line, "is building its road from Lake Superior (completed to Bismarck, D. T.) to the Pacific without subsidy, asking no subsidy, and with private capital." We submit that this is a grossily unfair statement. The Trinuvas should have said that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company are now "asking for no subsidy." Between May 7, 1806, and May 31, 1871, the Northern Pacific was subsidized to the extent of 47,000,000 acres of land, given outright by the Government. Are we to understand that The Trinuvas is not in possession of this fact?—Memphis Avalanche. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company

THE TRIBUNE is in possession not only of that but of several other facts which the Avalanche either has forgotten or never knew, one of which is that the Tour Scorr Texas Pacific Company has been subsidized by the State of Texas to the extent of eight or ten millions of acres "outright," and by Congress eighteen millions of acres, also "outright," making about twenty-eight millions of acres for line two-thirds of the length of the Northern Pacific. Being thus enormously subsidized why is not that Company satisfied? Why is it hounding Congress for indorsed bonds? The Northern Pacific is not asking Congress for indorsed bonds, money, or any other aid than its original land-grant. What does the Texas Pacific want with any more subsidy than it has already got? There is another "fact in our possession" which we must share with the Avalanche, as it is mportant that it should also possess it, viz. that the Southern Pacific Company are now busily at work extending their road from Fort Yuma, east, in Arizona, to Maricopa

Pacific Company. They are rushing it, and expect to have this link of about 150 miles pleted to the Wells by next summer, The steel rails have been, bought and are being transported down the road from San Francisco to Fort Yuma. This Company is building without any subsidy from Congress, either in land, money, or indorsed bonds, and asks none. This extension of the Southern Pacific will carry its line into the edge of the silver mines of Arizona. Another fact in our possession, it may also be useful for the Avalanche to know, is that the Company intend pushing on their line to the western border of New Mexico, where they will unite with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Road, now being pushed rapidly southwest through New Mexico, and this without any subsidy of any kind, but ex-

clusively by means of private capital. Some

time in 1880 the two Companies expect to

bonds. The Avalanche will undoubtedly feel

grateful to THE TRIBUNE for imparting to it

meet and join tracks-without any in

the foregoing important informat Mr. HESING, in his letter published yesterday, on reaching Fort Yuma, the present southern limit of the 700 miles of the outhern Pacific Railway, found the laborers at work constructing the road-bed of the astern extension of that road. The Company have put out to be constructed this vinter 200 miles of road from Yuma to Marcopa Wells, -being about one-half the whole width of the Territory of Arizona. This road-bed will be ironed in the spring. In the meantime the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Road is practically completed on the north from Kansas City to Albuquerque, in New Mexico, so that by next July there will be comparatively a short gap to be completed, when the cars will run through from Chicago, over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road, and thence by Topeka, Santa Fe, and Yuma, to San Francisco. Unless Congress interfere to prevent it, the Southern Railro to the Pacific will be completed in eighteen nonths. With active work at both end will be pushed with energy. This whole road from San Francisco to Topeka, Kan., will be built and completed with private capital only; not a dollar of subsidy is asked wanted, and yet, with this road thus going on to completion, there are men in ongress and out of it urging that Congress shall vote a national subsidy of \$35,000 per

the same ground. The English are moving along victoriou their Afghan campaign, and the Russis have intimated that they shall not place any obstacle in their way, but they have given England a Roland for their Oliver by announcing that, when she has conquered Afghanustan and the time comes for making peace, she (Russia) must have a finger in he pie and express her wishes also, and that the other Powers will also come in and have Pourparler. Russia has quite as much interest in Afghanistan as England had in Turkey, the difference being that the Russia nterests are not financial, but political, and s England set the precedent in the Turkisl affair, she cannot object to Russian help in settling up the Afghan. What course Russ will pursue is a thing of the future, but it is easy to see already that it will prove an em parrassment, and may bring up very conflict ng interests for settlement.

mile for another road to be built over nearly

Collector Sairs, of New York, is here, and e presses his opinion that A. T. Stewarr and the New York importers generally who have be-ighting the Collectors in the West in the matter

ngton dispatch.

The kid-glove importers of New York have taken the wiser and cheaper mode of getting out of an unsavory trouble. After Il the thunder and lightning in which they have indulged, they have not been able t confront the charges and the proofs heaped upon them by the Chicago Collector. The time when the New York Custom-House was absolute in its frauds and corruption has passed away, as has also the time when New York importers could starve out Western mportations by means that will not bear onest investigation.

If the silver dollar be chosen as the cheaper of the two, our gold will leave the country, and we cannot sustain resumption. If the action of the banks and the force of unbits opinion practically demonstrates silver in spite of the law, and reduces it to a subsidiary coinage, then we lose one of the two legs on which resumption must stand. The only way to stand on both legs is to make them the same length. We must make our silver dollar more valuable or our gold dollar less valuable if we would maintain the double standard. Of these two maintain the double standard. Of these two courses we greatly prefer the former as the wiser safer, and more honest.—Cleveland Revald. The Eastern banks and Secretary SHERMAN

re confessedly at work trying to "demonetize silver in spite of the law." while "public onin ion" in overwhelming preponderance is on the side of the standard silver dollar. The Cleve land Hera'd has no right to couple "public opinion" with Eastern bank consultacy of silve demonetization. That paper very well knows that its own State of Ohio supports the silver dollar by a majority that can only be computed by six figures, and the first one a four or five Every county in Onio sustains the standard silver dollar. Every township, every village, every city, and every ward and precinct of ever ity in Ohio, including Cleveland and Cuyahoga County, is opposed by a "large majority" t the New York Clearing-House scheme of nullifying the Silver law. If any change in the weight of the silver or gold dollar becomes necessary, more than nine-tenths of the people of the Buckeye State will vote to shorten the "gold leg," as the other is long enough, and measures more property, land, or labor now at its mere bullion value than gold did previous to the panic. The Herald is aware easily verify the truth of our statement certaining the selling value of things, computed in gold, in September, 1873, and the same class of products in November, 1878. It is the gold leg that has grown too long, and not the silver leg that has become too short. We are speaking of the bullion purchasing power of the two metals, and not of their legal-tender value, for in the latter shape they are exactly the same throughout the United States,—standard silver dollars being worth precisely as much as standard gold dollars for all purposes of debt-paying and purchasing. If the Cleveland Herald wishes to be with "public opinion" in Ohio on the "dollar" question, its "wiser, safer, and more nonest" course would be to flop over to the silver side thereof, or it will get left or be run over, as it was in the remonctization fight of

Col. Robert Ingersoll is just now attracting considerable attention on account of the boldness with which be assails the Bible and the Christian religion. In Cincinnati his revilings have drawn out some sharp-retorts in the newspapers from religious people, and the Colonel's lecture entitled "Some Mistakes of Moses" has elicited a reply entitled "Some Mistakes of Robert," that makes decidedly spicy reading. The Cleveland Leader takes no stock in Bob's infidelity, but protests that "The heathenism that INGERSOLL preaches is the same, that France tried once, when all respect for religion was derided and overrun, and the slaughter and misery of the Reign of Terror followed. Mr.

INGERSOLL is a brilliant speaker and any attorney, but the less the people have to do with his philosophy th

knowledge is weak, and its statistical tion sadly defective. In estimating the of votes cast in this city at the recent election the Globe-Democrat omits the Socialist with numbering 6,620. The total city vote was 5.647. If the Globe-Democrat as wany press dispatch stating that 65,000 had been cast in this city, it was a misprint or a mistake of the erator, as 45,000 was the estimate of the as which was rather under than over the fact. The vote cast was a light one. Two years ago the Presidential contest brought ont a pretty full vote in Chicago,—viz.: 62,254. St. Louis, at the ame election, cast but 40,064 votes. next Presidential election this "bankrup will poll over 70,000 yotes, -mark the tion, -and St. Louis will have to scratch a pretty sharply if she reaches three-f

Cancaco, Nov. 23.—I observe that you are law compelling the National banks to relate the notes in coin; and I understand that you will them to be required to do this simultaneously we resumption by the Government, or shortly the after. If these are your views, I think you meorrect the latter feature of them upon farm the coin we have is principally rold would hindrance to resumetion on the nart of Gorment. For self-protection they would be fore demand of the Government coin, and now me gold coin, for legal-tenders, that they mish prepared to redeem their own notes when be upon. As the law now stands, they could be to aid in resumption by the Government will be compel early redemption on a part would place them in a position withey must demand rold coin the Treasury of the Government. But if a like enacted providing that these banks redeem in 1880 or 1881, then their interests would lead to favor the increased coining of the state after dollar, that they, by the appointed in hight have what they now think a cheaper med

If the banks were required to redeem in o they would urge the Government to produ standard silver dollar up to the full separ deem in greenbacks, they throw their infanence against any coinage of silver, and act on the side of the mono-metal goldites,—that is, all the Eastern banks do.

Secretary Evants thinks that the South res erally ought not to be held responsible for the outrages committed on the elective franchise by the Democrats in South Caroline and Louisian and other parts of the South. He pu this way:

The occasional smeates confined to small cumscribed localities will not interfare national progress. You must remember is a great country,—great in its territory,—and that the coast atrip wherein these troubles have occurred comprises but a smillon of it. A small disturbance in a remoul of a great ant, bill may appear as a remoul of a great ant, bill may appear and a remoul of the street ant, bill may appear to the street of the street and the street of the st tion of it. A small disturbance in a remote consist of a great ann-hill may arone and excite the estimated of a great ann-hill may arone and excite the estimated of their holes and go crazy over a trifle, and they may detrive themselves to a greater or less extent before peace and quiet are fully restored; but the American people are not pismires.

The disturbances occurred in a tolerably large part of the ant-hill, and the whole colony have

good cause for feeling angry about it. no trifle, by any means, however small it appear in the eyes of a non-combatant

Concerning the attitude which Mr. HAYES is reported to have recently assumed to the South, the New Orleans Times does mourn as one having no hope to speak of. It says HAYES has been whipped into the traces by the "bloody-shirt stalwarts," and that henceforth all the South can expect is hostilit, and "sneaking, timid, underhanded make." It says of the President:

We shall not forget his shiveling felter owns ing the fate of the unfortunate negroes when hirst heard the election returns in November. 1876. We still shudder over his nauseous affectations o pastoral simplicity in habits and limpid purity in office. To-day the tinsed which never decire anybody is discarded, the farce of independent in played out, and Mr. HAYES skulks into the small of CONKLING, CHANDLER & CO., spread wise special contents in the small contents of the cont

The Times asserts that the sorest burden the South has had to bear was to be patronized by Mr. HAYES, and it says that if he has slopped in earnest it is glad of it.

The New York Herald is of the opinion that the Hon. JOHN A. BINGHAM, United States Minister to Japan, will come home and be the obvious Republican for next Governor of C The Cleveland Leader doesn't agree with Hera'd. It says Mr. BINGHAM is busy when is, and the Republicans of Ohio have their on another man for Governor. It doesn't let the public know who its man is, but it is pro CHARLEY FOSTER. And yet it is currently removed that there are several other good Republicans in Ohio who would like to be Governor, in view of what has happened to RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

The medical colleges and the students connected therewith will not be likely to make any efforts to get the remains of one Joseph Hexar Louis, who was lately cremated in Pennsylvania. All that remained of the bodily frame of the late Louis was four pounds of calcined residuum, and that has been cast into the sea, with appropriate ceremonies. "This last rite of respect," says a correspondent, "which was paid by the Theosophical Society, was never before performed in Europe or America, because, lost in the ages during which the language the Vedas has been gradually forgotten."

Mr. Evants' \$5, 500, 000 for a string of fish is a petter trade than Mr. Sewand's \$7,000,000 for all orders with a seal on it. — Cincinnati Commercial.

Not so sure about that. The fish had already been paid for three or four times over. The \$5,500,000 was a gratuity on our part and a grab on the part of honest John Bull, by which he got back one-third of the Geneva award without giving a cent's worth of consideration the We prefer the "iceberg with a seal on it" to the late gouge. In the latter you get some hing, in the former nothing.

Nearly two and three-quarter millions of dollars have been expended upon the Cincinnati Custom-House, and the building is up to the top of the second story. If the Indiana legislator will take out his Sunday hat, the one he is going to wear Indianapolis this winter, and paste this bit of information in the crown, it may be of some advantage to him when he comes to discuss the apprepriation bills for the new State-House.—Giacianati Commercial

But yours is sound granite, as far as it has gone, while ours is Cincinnati mud-lime stone, and rotten at that, wrung in on us by an indicted Cincinnati contractor.

The official vote of New York State Judge of the Court of Appeals is: Republican, 391,353; Democratic, 352,851; Greenback, 75,112; Prohibition, 4,140. Total vote, 823,456. Republican plurality, 38,502. In 1877 the Democratic plurality was 11,264. Republican

An Agricultural Institute will be held at the Illinois Agricultural University, Champaign, Jan. 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31, 1879. A circular giving details relative to the lustitute found in another column of thisissue.

The official vote of Pennsylvania for G or is: Republican, 319,567; Democratic, 297,000
Mason, National, 81,758; Lang, Prohibition 8,653. Total vote, 702,038. Rep

The people feel all for Lounn over in Cas

MEXICO.

Long Interview w Zamacona, the can Minister

The Recent Letter Foster Reviewed ery Detail,

liews of the Former, Fifty Years of Ol

Willingness to Cont with Mr. Foster's Le ture Consideration

r. Foster's Mista pressions Regar Many Matter

arks Concerning the American Debts and nancial Crisis.

Full Copy of the Mer List Quoted to C vert Mr. Foste

Man as Safe in Mexico. Zamacona, as in the States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21, tention of Benor Zamarona, Mer bere, having been called to the let here, having been called to the letter to the Manufacturers? I Chicago, he replied to the state course of the interview which follo I am gratified to see that Mr. Fo so carnest in presenting to the this side of the question. I have at the same object which Mr. I view by different means, and the why, whenever I have spoken on the political, social, and economic the political, social, and ec the political, social, and economic Mexico before commercial be country. I have recommended the blindly in my reports, but to try a themselves about what the Mexi-fer American enterprise. Everyu Tork, in Boston, in Chicago, my recommendation to the manufact mercial classes has been to send Mexico to judge for themselves o and, in that way discover who who think that easy and law relations can be developed between states and Mexico, or those who these relations are impossible un dreumstances. In some of my a Boards of Trade or Chambers of Boards of Trade or Chambers of the commercial cities of this of concluded by condensing practic to the merchants and manufacts memory that in almost every made the suggestion to send ag as the first step to develop con to embark in a doubtful enter; to embark in a doubtful enteror gestion has been very influential mination which my friends in (at, when I visited that city large party of merchants, engineers, etc., to visit that idea arose in Chicago, every step to facilitate its executive that I can be a considered that I can be a cons not to be supposed that I en est doubt about the pro industry. I would not push

this country in order to be distant find that I have tried to induce disastrous enterprise. This Foster in regard to the cond the American people to make at least, in regard to this question

REVIEW IS EXHAUS velopment of commercial relat United States and Mexico. "I might pass without notice Foster that I have presented in

everyother place where I hav gard to trade and commerce and the United States, only one tion, and that he needs to con tion, and that he needs to commation which I intended the merchants and man those cities. I have I often to the same difficultive foster passes in review. I reme I was in Boston I submitted my ion, to the Board of Trade of the them then that, whenever I have that is haunted by ghosts, I have to get at the bottom of the quiried to examine myself what is the report, and advise them to dergard to those who say that ou market, is a house EAUNTED BY THE GHOST OF MURCURITY.

ALUSTED BY THE GHOST OF MUSCURITY, try to examine the reality of factome to the conclusion which I that those who try to deter and can merchants and manufacture. City of Mexico have a certain ating a feeling of distrust an minds of the American people Mexico. Of course, I don't safe is suppose that his only desire is countrymen and prevent them with failures in attempts to market; but he takes a peculiar My point of view is quite diffusion on the subject has been study and reflection. I had an study for about

study for about

PIFTY YEARS IN ME
the economical, social, and polit
that country, and then I came
States. In some respects I the
consider myself entitled to clair
intormation than Mr. Foster has
four years' residence in Mexico
my faith in the prospects of c
tions between this country and
cerned, I cannot give a better
cite efforts in that direction
thought of representing my
United States as Mexican Minis
in that capacity to the cities
I ork, and Chicago, I have four
facturers with whom I had co
1874-78, and from whom I had co
1874-78, in the Mexican mari
in Chicago Mr. Andrews, with who
conferences in 1876 in the Aste
my return to Mexico, the drist it
to the United States

BUT A TRADE

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To the Estion of The Tribune.

Nov. 23.—I observe that ppn area alling the National banks to relieve their bin; and I understand that you wish a required to do this simultaneously with a required to do this simultaneously with

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Ithree-quarter millions of dollars ded upon the Cincinnati Custom-to-doulding is up to the top of the If the Indiana lerisator will take hat, the one he is going to wear at a winter, and paste this bit of factown, it may be of some advantable comes to discuss the approach the new State-Rouse.—Uncinnati

is sound granite, as far az it has that, wrung in on us by an in-4i contractor.

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MEXICO.

Long Interview with M. de Zamacona, the Mexican Minister:

the Recent Letter from Mr. Foster Reviewed in Every Detail.

news of the Former, Based on Fifty Years of Observation.

Willingness to Contrast Them with Mr. Foster's Less Mature Considerations.

Foster's Mistaken Impressions Regarding Many Matters.

marki Concerning the English and American Debts and the Financial Crisis.

Full Copy of the Mexican Free-List Quoted to Controvert Mr. Foster.

A Man as Safe in Mexico, According to Zamacona, as in the United States.

TASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21, 1878.—The at-nation of Secon Zamacona, Mexican Minister less, laving been called to the letter of Minister Peter to the Manufacturers' Association of Cheago, he replied to the statements in the cargo, he repried to the statements in the carse of the interview which follows: "Indeed, impraished to see that Mr. Foster has been to extest in presenting to the United States his able of the question. I have tried to arrive at the same object which Mr. Foster has in the sine object which Mr. Foster has in rise by different means, and this is the reason why, whenever I have spoken on the subject of the political, social, and economical condition of lerise before commercial bodies of this sountry. There recommended them not to rely sindly in my reports, but to try and judge for demicires about what the Mexican market is fork in Roston, in Chicago, my most earnest Exico to judge for themselves of the country, of, in that way discover who are right,—those to think that easy and large commercial distins can be developed between the United and Mexico, or those who maintain that has relations are impossible under the present constances. In some of my addresses to the braid of Trade or Chambers of Commerce in commercial cities of this country, I have saided by condensing practical suggestions the mechanic and manufacturers, and I rehe merchants and manufacturers, and I re-mor that in almost every instance I have

smee that in almost every instance I have miche suggestion to send agents to Mexico site first etop to develop confidence, and not benbirk in a doubtful enterprise. This sugnition has been very influential in the determination which my friends in Chicago arrived it, when I visited that city to organize a large party of merchants, manufacturers, mineers, etc., to visit Mexico. Since ast idea grose in Chicago, I have take mry step to facilitate its execution, and it is at to be supposed that I entertain the slight-at doubt about the promising aspect of the Bettean market in connection with American inhetry. I would not push on merchants of his country in order to be disappointed, and to fad that I have tried to induce them to enter a liastrous enterprise. This review of Mr. ratifying, since it will give an opportunity for the American people to make up their minds of least, in regard to this question. That

REVIEW IS EXHAUSTIVE, ains the real objections against the de elopment of commercial relations between the united States and Mexico.

"I might bass without notice the hint of Mr.

Pater that I have presented in Chicago, and in
court other place where I have apoken in remete trade and commerce between trade and commerce between Mexico United States, only one side of the ques and the trade and commerce between Mexico
mithe United States, only one side of the quesmatch united States, only one side of the quesmatch which I intended to give to
the merchants and manufacturers of
the merchants and manufacturers of
the titles. I have referred very
than to the same difficulties which Mr.
tater passes in review. I remember that when
lysis in Boston I submitted my idea, my opinm, to the Board of Trade of that city. I told
than then that, whenever I have heard of a house
m is haunted by ghosts, I have always tried
octat the bottom of the question. I have
that the bottom of the question of the transmiss myself what is the ghost of
the profit, and advise them to do the same. In
the profit is a boune.

d, is a bouse . by the standard of MURDER AND INSECURITY, by the standard the reality of facts, and you will must to the conclusion which I have reached: he those who try to deter and keep the American perchants and manufacturers from the Cay of Mexico have a certain interest in creating a feeling of distrust and fear in the whole of the American people in regard to Acrico. Of course, I don't refer to Mr. Foster. I suppose that his only desire is to enlighted his manuframent and prevent them from meeting with failures in attempts to seek a Mexican activity is the takes a peculiar point of view. It peans of view is quite different, and my comion on the subject has been formed by some study and refection. I had an opportunity to study for about

common on the subject has been formed by some study and reflection. I had an opportunity to study for about.

They years in mexico the condition of that country, and then I came to the United to data. Is some respects I think that I can train myelf entitled to claim a little more between them Mr. Foster has obtained in his far year's residence in Mexico, and, as far as by him in the prospects of commercial relations between this country and Mexico are contrast, a country give a better proof than to the following of the country and Mexico are contrast, a concept was a better proof than to the following of the country and the country in the latter in that direction long before I have of representing my country in the latter and chicago, I have found there manufacts and Chicago, I have found there manufacts and Chicago, I have found there manufacts with whom I had corresponded since he was a state when it is the United States. Since that time I took ampine in the Residual Chicago, I have not allowed that the little of the country, I left an agent in the United States. Since that time I took ampine in the results of trade between the United States and Mexico, the first time after my visit to the United States. Since that time I took ampine in the results of trade between the United States and Mexico that, thinking that I would are return to this country, I left an agent in Nor Iork to ship goods for me. I intended to statist time. Perhaps you have noticed that the of those who have criticised me here on amount of the course I have adopted have said that I am not a diplomatist.

EUT A TRADER.

a commercial agency in New York, just must of my personal efforts before I was matter of Mexico here to develop trade marce between the United States and

Tagree with Mr. Foster that there are a real many obstacles in the way of increasing trade between the United States and Moxico. It is just for the purpose of removing these obstacles that my efforts have been directed, and I think that the efforts of everybody who can to premote the common interest of our subtles should be directed in the same way. I have pointed out to merchants and manufacturers in this country the scarcity of the means at communication between the two countries,

from the City of Mexico to the Rio Grande border. This is the reason why, whenever I have spoken before the commercial and manafacturing bodies on this abject, I have sivery recommended the use of every minunce in order to carry out the project of an international survoid.

I carry out the project of an international survoid. The public sentiments of a country, and the first the public sentiments of a country, and the sentiments of the public sentiments of a country, and the sentiments of the public sentiments of a country, and the sentiments of the sentiments of the public sentiments of the sentiments of the public sentiments of the sentiments o

The real

VICTIMS OF THIS COMPANY,

not through any action of the Mexican Government, but through inside manipulations of the
enterprise, have been the shareholders in London. They have been deprived of the interest
of their capital, and the stock has failen lower
and lower every year. This, however, is no way
to judge the condition of the road. An examination of the reports of the road will show that
it has been a profitable enterprise, notwithstanding its gross mismanagement, the high tariffs
which the Company keeps in force, and a great
many errors they have committed.

ZAMACONA NOT A RYPOCRITE.

"My opinions and my tendencies in the matter

many errors they have committed.

"AMACONA NOT A HYPOCRITE.

"My opinions and my tendencies in the matter of extending commercial relations between the United States and Mexico are sincere and candid, and are not merely a temporary diplomatic instrument. I have expressed the same opinions in my relations with the commercial classes of this country, with the Government of Mexico, and with my own countrymen; and I have seen, much to my gratification, that the newspapers of Mexico, in recent publications, heartily indorse my action in regard to our American trade, especially the Monitor, the most bopular journal of Mexico. It agrees with me that the best solution of our social, economical, political, and international difficulties is a closer commercial relation with the United States, and the establishment of means through which these relations may be carried out. I think all of these facts are indications that the Mexican people, especially the enlightened class of our people, are not hostile to the establishment of proper means for easy communication with the United States in the shape of railroads, steamsthip lines, etc.

It is true that several contracts have been concluded with the Governors of the different States to build different lines of railroad, but of course we have not in Mexico the necessary means to curry out these projects. The best proof that these projects are not exclusive of American enterprise is, that the owners of these grants, the Governors of the States themselves, have begun to apply to American capitalists, and to the enterprising men of this country, to build these roads. A contract is about being consided between American parties and the Governor of the State of San Luis to build our of a railroad between Santiago and San Luis. I have received letters from my native city "Pueblo) asking me to find out if it is possible to engage parties here to take an interest in the line of railroad between Santiago and San Luis. I have received letters from my native city "Pueblo) asking me to fin

difficulty arose on that account, which has been a matter of long discussion and of projects of arrangement, not one of which has reached yet a practical result. I think that neither the Government of Mexico nor men of influence in our public affairs intend to repudiate any national obligation growing out of legitimate transactions protected by and in accordance with the laws of justice and equity. The principal obstacle in the way has been the modification introduced by the illegitimate Government with which the bondholders in London tried to improve their condition. I have always advised, and I think it is the prevailing tendency in Mexico, that it is to the interest of Mexico to give a proof of honesty even to those of our creditors who have done great harm to Mexico in the trying event of our history, when they were allied with foreign enemies, and contributed to bring foreign invasions to Mexico. I think the spirit of the Mexican Government and leading men in Mexito is not to repudiate that part of the debt which may be considered legitimate."

Speaking of the American debt, Senor Zamacona said:

"In regard to the American debt, it consists
principally in the amount of the award made by
the Commission organized under the Treaty of
1808, in favor of American claimants.

"The installments due on that account have
been punctually paid.
"There is a small sum of bonds issued in the
United States while Mexico was engaged in her
war with France by an ageet representing some
of the States of that Republic. It would be impossible for me to state the amount of those
bonds, although the general impression is that
they represent a small sum. There are some
other bonds, issued at the same time by an unauthorized person, which the Government of
Mexico has always refused to recognize.

"The spirit of that Government and the sentiment of the Mexican people is to do justice,
within the resources of the country, to all legitimate creditors of the Republic.

FINANCIAL CRISIS IN MEXICO.

imate creditors of the Republic.

FIRANCIAL CRISTS IN MEXICO.

"Mr. Foster refers to the financial crisis in Mexico at the present time. I think that one of the facts to which Mr. Foster refers—that is to say, that, notwithstanding our financial condition, the sum of \$50,000 was applied to conducting a campaign against the Indians, who annoyed our neighbors on the Rio Grande—is a credit to Mexico, and cannot be turned into her blame. In regard to the obstacles coming from our Custom-Houses, Mr. Foster charges Mexico for enforcing protective tariff. I am of opinion that our tariff is not more protective than the tariff of the United States, and this fact can be easily explained, because we do not need to protect tariff is not more protective than the tariff of the United States, and this fact can be easily explained, because we do not need to protect such vast and important industry as the American industries. But, notwithstanding the character of our tariff, the best way to judge about the practical effects is this: First, to consider if under that tariff a large imported trade is carried on in Mexico, and nobody will answer that question but in the affirmative. Because it is proverblal and everbody knows that Spanish, German, French, and English merchants have large trade with Mexico under this tariff. The Spanish merchants control the grocery business, Germans control the hardware business in all its branches, French merchants control the drygoods business, and the English, either directly or indirectly, control the cotton-goods market and some other branches of our foreign trade. Besides these facts, it is to be considered that the bulk of the mass of articles which can be imported from the United States into Mexico are included on the free list of our trade.

This is

THE MEXICAN PREE LIST: Agricultural implements.
Alabaster.
Anchors and cordage for large and small vessels.
Animass of all kindt, allive or prepared as specimens of natural history, excepting goldings.
Anvils.
Arms and accourtements for the National Guards of the several States. on requisition of the Governors of the several States.
Boxwood,
Building lumber and shingles.
Carding attached to belting for machinery and agricultural purposes.
Cars and passenger coaches for railroads.
Chopping knives, without scabbards.
Scythes.

Scribes. Reapers, hoes, rakes, and all other kinds of agri-

ultural implements.
Coins, ancient or modern.
Coal of all kinds and sizes.
Corn and corn-meal.
Crucibles of all kinds and sizes.
Designs and patterns.
Designs and models of machinery, buildings,

monuments, and supposing.
Firewood.
Fire brick and clay.
Fire-engines and pumps of all kinds and materials, for irrigation and other purposes.
Forage, dry.
Fresh fruits and vegetables, excepting those specified in the tariff.
Geographical and apparential mass. ical and topographical maps.

Geographical and top Guano. Hydraulic cement. Ice.
Iron and steel rails for railroads.
Iron joists.
Legal coin of all nations.
Litographic stones.
Machinery and apparatus used in manufactures,
agriculture, mining, science and arts, and parts
thereof.

thereof.

Marble in blocks or slaps of all sizes.

Mining fuse.

Mining powder.

Mineralogical and geological collections, and all oranches of natural history.

Nautical charts, and terrestrial and celestial

globes.

Oars and propelling matter for boats.

Objects of natural history for coil

Osts, grain and in straw, Paris of machinery or apparatus, either accor panying the machinery or separate.

Plants and seeds for agricultural purposes.

Plows and rakes for agricultural purposes.

Prectous metals, in bars or dust.

Printed books, bound in cloth or paper; excepting those contained in Sec. 18 of the tariff.

Printing ink.

Quicknilver.

Quicksilver.
Kags for the manufacture of paper.
Sait, introduced through El Paso del Norte.
Saltpeire.
Scientific Implements.
Shooks and staves.

State, for rooting and tites.
Sperm oil and bone.
Steam engines or locomotives, iron.
Ties and other articles required in the construcion of railroads. tion of railroads.
Steel and iron carding cloth.
Steel in bars, for mining purposes.
Sulphate of copper,
Type and printing materials.
Tubing of all kinds, and materials.

Tubing of all descriptions and kinds introduced Vescels of all descriptions and kinds introduced for navigation on the lakes, rivers, and bays of the Republic.

Wire for the use of telegraphy.

Wheelbarrows.

Wooden type and all inthographic material.

size the small there radia. A contract is about being the consumed between American parties and in the contract of the State of San Lais to bind out? The provided least from any naive city to the same of health of the same of the same

Cruz. The high price comes from the lack of direct relations between the manufacturers and steamers in Mexico, and the detrimental infinence of agents who take for themselves all the liberal allowances of the manufacturer granted to trade. I have explained this fact to the manufacturers here, and believe if the facilities of trade. I have explained this fact to the manufacturers here, and believe if the facilities of transportation are increased the introduction of these articles into Mexico will be easy and profitable.

There is one significant fact in connection with the practicability of a large trade between the United States and Mexico: A food many Mexican importers who used to import goods from the United States one bardware firm in the City of Mexico sent a German have begut to know the advantage of taking these goods from the United States. One bardware firm in the City of Mexico sent a German agent to inspect the industries of the United States in connection with the Mexican market. That agent writes me that he has established large connections with several manufacturers in the United States, and that he intends to be their agent and to import from bere goods which he used to import from dermany.

A good deal could be said about the consumption of foreign goods in Mexico. Mr. Foster refers to the proportion in which the Indian population is mixed in our national population in Mexico, but it cannot be said that that class of our people does not consume any foreign goods. I have kept on my own farm some of these Indians as field-workers. We have a habit in Mexico of furnishing to these men, once a year, almost all the articles that they need during the year in the shape of wearing-apparel, etc. I have been obliged to buy, myself, for these people foreign goods to a certain amount, in order to furnish to them their wearing-apparel for a year. The question is simply this: Is it possible to import from the United States these cotton-goods which are now imported from England Property is emported. The support

allowed by the Commission for that period.

NOTWITHSTANDING THESS REPORTS.

tending to inspire a feeling of distrust in regard
to Mexico, the good sense of the American
people has led several parties in this country to
take the initiative in going to Mexico and establishing there a new business. Among these
is a gentleman who went to Mexico about a
year ago to develop some mining enterprise in
which he was interested. He is perfectly well
known is the United States. It is Gen. Frisbie.
He is-perfectly satisfied with the business he is
undertaking, and is determined to go back to
Mexico, in spite of all the obstacles which Mr.
Foster makes out in such an impressive descriptions.

Foster makes out in such an impressive description.

"There is another consideration which I should like to submit to the sensible people of the United States, and that is: is it possible to think that the political and 'social condition of Mexico is more unfavorable to develop trade with that country than the condition of the South American Republics, which are not as near as Mexico, and do not present the natural advantages which the latter country does! Yet, notwithstanding this, the trade is more developed with these countries than it is with Mexico. It has always appeared to me as quite aboped with these countries than it is with Mexico. It has always appeared to me as quite absurd, and this is what has led me to study the causes of this difference and come to the conclusion that these causes are accidental, and very easy to be removed to a certain extent.

"This question has two sides, and I feel very happy for having taken the side I have. That is to say, to make every effort to promote the cordial and profitable relations between the United States and Mexico; and everybody who desires to see such an object accomplished must bear in mind that it is not the way to reach that object by spreading in the United States exclusion that these causes are accidental, and very easy to be removed to a certain extent.

"This question has two sides, and I feel very happy for having taken the side I have. That is to say, to make every effort to promote the cordial and profitable relations between the United States and Mexico; and everybody who desires to see such an object accomplished must bear in mind that it is not the way to reach that object by spreading in the United States exaggerated reports of the condition of our country. I do not mean to say that Mexico is a Paradise. We are nothing but men, and I say with the Latin poet:

We are human, and nothing that is human is for-We are human, and nothing that is human is foreign to us.

THE EUROPEAN MURCHANES

are satisfied that they are dealing with men, but I remark that some few people in the United States think that to deal with Mexico it would be necessary to deal with angels. Notwithstanding the difficulties of trading with Mexico, difficulties which to a large extent are common to any country, European trade with Mexico is much developed. This fact gives to me the form of the problem, which is, that the United States and Europe are taking opposite advantages of the beculiarly favorable circumstances in which the United States is placed with regard to our market." Mr. Zamacona spoke throughout with regard to our market."

Mr. Zamacona spoke throughout with the air and manner of a man intensely interested in his subject.

E. B. W.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Werdermann's Solution of the Divisibility Problem.

The Public Exhibition in London of Mr. W.'s Invention.

His New Light to Cost Not More than One-Fourth the Price of Gas.

A Prominent American Already on the Way to Introduce the System into the United States.

Epecial Correspondence of The Tribune.

London, Nov. 9.—The excitement aroused by the Alghan difficulties, or the varied sensations created by the ever-recurring proof of the breakage of the Berlin Treaty, sink into insignificant. nificance when contrasted with the panic stirred up among the holders of London gas-shares and the British scientific men when the American press recently announced that Edison had solv-ed the question of the electric light's divisi-

bility.

Nothing but promises arriving, however, the Nothing but promises arriving, however, the excitement externally began to subside. Electricians scouted the idea; gas companies, scared at first at the proportions of the sword which seemed to hang over their heads, gradually forgot their fear, and laughed at the scheme as that of a visionary; and the public, after waiting eagerly, but in vain, for fresh particulars as to the method by which Edison proposed to reduce their granulist, three burths, were heads. reduce their gas-bills three-tourths, were begin-

NR. RICHARD WERDERWAND the other day, revived the drooping interest by practically demonstrating that he had found the philosopher's stone; that he had solved the whole question; and that, in the matter of the utilization of electricity for gas, he had, in this

country at least, anticipated Mr. Edison.
Mr. Werdermann is well known here and it
America in connection with electrical research
He is a German by birth, and was formerly at officer in the Prussian artillery. For upwards of twenty-two years be has been working at and perfecting the scheme of electric lighting, confident during all these years that he would ulti mately succeed in superseding gas. And, during recent years at least, his efforts have been closely watched by capitalists and others of nenent fruit of his labor has been

THE JABLOCHKOFF CANDLE. the exhibition of which, it will be reme about a year or eighteen months ago, turned to the subject the attention of electricians through-out the world. To the Jablochkoff Company he sold out the patent. The same inventor, some years ago, put a light in Westminster Tower which at the time rattled the dry bones of European laboratories. Scientific men will recol-lect the circumstance. After the discovery of Werdermann's Jablochkoff candle, the inventor started in again, and succeeded in evolving this new scheme, which, owing to the time necessary to secure patents in this country, was only made known the other day to a small company comprising capitalists, scientific men, some members of the City Government, and a few journalists. Since this exhibition, the works have been besieged by thousands of inquirers of this and foreign Governments, Presidents and Directors of Gas Companies from all parts of

Europe, and speculators, in shoals.

What the nature of Mr. Edison's discoveries are, of course no one knows; in fact, generally

are, of course no one knows; in fact, generally speaking, scientific men and the press of London look upon the accomplishment by him of the divisibility of light as merely theoretical. Like most of the inventions made during the past year in the development of the means of applying electricity to illuminating purposes, his, many here think, is more of the character of an improvement rather than of an entirely new invention. Electric lighting has only attained to its present development by certain MARKED STAGES OF PROGRESS.

Its first stage, at least of practical application, may be identified with the large, cumbrous magneto-electric machines of Holmes, producing a current alternating in direction and supplying a single light,—the sole application of which seems to have been confined to a few lighthouses. The next stage is represented, in this country at least, by the dynamo-electric machine of Gramme, which supplies a largely-angmented current, continuous in direction, to a single light. Its application includes, besides lighthouses, the

was given. The great expenditure of thought which had produced means of regulating the distance between the carbon electrodes was shown to have been to a large extent wasted, when Mr. Werdermann struck out an entirely new path and produced the celebrated candid. His present invention is not founded upon the Jablochkoff candie. Mr. Werdermann has now outdistanced all inventors whose inventions are known in London and Paris, by again showing that what may seem to most inventors the only path leading to a desired end may be advantageously abandoned for an entirely new one.

At Wendermann's receive twith the control of the large of the la

and pipes in houses, can be utili

"I think, in comparison to gas, not more than one-fourth."

The test given by the inventor was completely satisfactory. It was shown that one current could supply ten lamps with the necessary power, and that each could be independently lighted, burned, and extinguished.

ALREADYTHE BURDOFRAN AND AMERICAN MIGHTS are secured, I noderstand, by gentlemen who have been watching Werdermann's operations for months. Messrs. Berger, Spence & Co., of London, Manchester, and Glasgow, the largest dealers in chemicals, have secured the rights for Great Britain; and between them and the London gas companies, it is said, negotiations are now pending for the rights. They purpose to utilize their machinery for its introduction,—so I am told.

Among others who have taken a deep interest in the subject of electric lighting is Cornelius Herz, Knight of the Legion of Honor, formerly a surgeon in the French army, and not long ago a member of the San Francisco Board of Health. It will be remembered that about fitteen months ago be left California upon a mission of investigation site, which was the contraction of the san and the contraction of the san and the contraction of the san and the contraction of investigation of the san and the contraction of investigation in the subject of electric lighting is cornelius flowers.

a member of the San Francisco Board of Health.
It will be remembered that about fifteen months ago be left California upon a mission of investigation into the merits of the various electric lights on this side of the water. About 2,000 others have within the same time crossed the Atlantic on the same errand, and hundreds of them can now be found ransacking London to discover the treasure. Dr. Herz, while waiting the upshot of Werdermann's investigations, has examined every light known here, and his connection with the invention is equivalent to saying that the projector of the Jobicehkoff candle has solved the riddle. To-day, one of the

the MOST PROMINENT OF AMERICAN CITIZENS, accompanied by Dr. C. Soulages and five engineers, sails for the United States to take initial steps toward the introduction of the Werdermann system in America. I understand that contracts have been made with the authorities of Paris, Vienna, Rome, London, and Berlin, for the lighting of public places; and that a large carbon-manufactory is on the eve of starting in Paris, which will have the effect of smashing the monopoly hitherto had in that articles. H.

MR. EDISON'S LATEST EXPERIMENTS WITH THE ELECTRIC LIGHT—NO PEARS ABOUT HIS PAT-ENTS.

New York Sun, Nov. 23.

Grimy and sooty, Thomas Edison yesterday descended from his Menlo Park laboratory. All his time and energy are now bent toward the development of the electric light. His eyes are bright and restless, and his motions quick and impulsive. It is easy to see that his thoughts are with his experiments when talking on the most commonplace subjects. "The thing is opening up before me," he says, "and I am daily making new and most important discover-ies." He seems like a man walking in another

When asked concerning the report that an When asked concerning the report that an Examiner in the Patent-Office had rejected his application for a patent upon a divisible electric light on the ground that it is an infringement upon an invention made by John W. Starr, of Cincinnati, in 1845, he said that it could not be true. "Prof. Morton, in an article printed in the Sun last week, spoke of that invention," he says. "The patent was taken out in England by a Mr. King, who was Starr's Patent Solicitor. from incandescent carbon, and was identical with the light now on exhibition in New York by Sawyer & Mann."

Here Mr. Edison referred to Prof. Morton's

Here Mr. Edison referred to Prof. Morton's article, which described the Starr light as consisting "of an air-light glass vessel within which a small rod of platinum or carbon was so placed that it could be heated intensely by the passage of an electric current. The air was removed from within the vessel, in case a carbon rod was used, to prevent its combustion."

Mr. Edison says his invention is different. "I can't patent the divisibility of the electric light," he adds; "but I can patent the means that allows it. In other words, I can patent a lamp, or any device that will make this division. My application for a patent for a lamp is already before the Commissioner, and is taking its regular course. According to the rules of the Patent-Office, nothing concerning it can be divulged. I have heard that it is progressing favorably, and that is all I have heard. One thing is certain. My application does not conflict with Starr's invention. I have already received seven patents bearing on the electric light, and have filed three caveats. Five more similar applications are now under way. I have had a man in the Astor Library search the French and English patent records and scientific journals from the earliest dates down to the past fortnight, and nothing like my arrangements have been revealed.

"Scientific journals," says Mr. Edison, "frequently jokk me up on misstatements by reporters. For instance, one of your attaches some time ago represented me as saying that I could produce 10,000 lights with one electric ma-

some time ago represented me as saying that I could produce 10,000 lights with one electric machine. He misunderstood me. I meant that I could produce 10,000 lights from one station,

could produce BLAN intents from one station, and there might be from thirty to fifty machines in each station. If you remember, I propose to light cities from electric stations, the wire covering so many blocks. There is a vast difference in the two statements.

"Now," continued Mr. Edison, "I find the scientific journals going for me on the idea of the supplying power. I fully understand and know that there is an enormous Joss in transford the statements of the statements of the statements. I followed the statements of the statements of the statements of the statement of the clearly its statement of the statement of the clear its statement of the statement of the clear its statement of the sta

CUNNINGHAM'S WHISKY.

Further Details of the Political Sca.

Profits, ill., Nov. 23.—The whole of to-day in the Cunningham-Whiting case was taken up in cross-examining Todd. It was mostly an inquiry into how Whiting had run his political campaign, and what the Democrats had furnished in money and whisky to help him through with his fight. The defense have abandoned the idea of trying to impeach Todd, and are seeking to pick flaws in his testimony in minor particulars, and to delay proceeding any

minor particulars, and to delay proceeding any farther until they can catch this.

The attempts of Whiting to prove that he did not know that this whisky was being taken, has

The attempts of Whiting to prove that he did not know that this whisky was being takes, has produced a general laugh all over the city, for the whisky was kept at free commons, and everybody at all acquainted with the ropes could go in and get a nip whenever they wanted it, and it is evident that the drinking was done on a renerous scale, when it is known that, out of 1,400 gallons that were seized, mearly a thousand gallons are missing.

In relation to the Democrats contributing whisky to help Whiting run his campaign, Todd testified to-day that it was generally understood among the distillers, rectifiers, and wholesale dealers in the city that Whiting was a candidate in their interest, and that whatever they might say or do outside there was a secret understanding that they must labor for his election, and that they did contribute both money and whisky to that end. The force of this revelation Whiting is trying to break, and hence has gone into a labored defense of his political career. The ring is very nervous, and awais forthcoming revelations with anxiety.

It is openly stated on the street that they are trying to keep one J. G. Mulick, who ran a compounding establishment next door, from testifying. It is thought that if Mulick dared to tell all he knows, he could crack the whole thing wide open. Many business men who took hiss of the whisky are laughing in their sleeves at the dilemma in which the ring is placed, and the sentiment is openly expressed that it would be cheaper in the end for Whiting to pay for the whisky and stop the suit. He professes to be very indignant at the idea that the whisky was tampered with, and exceedingly auxious to have the perpetrators hunted up. At this assumption of virtue there is a general feeling that it is too thin.

The course of the Chicago Time in first

The course of the Chicago Time in first charging that Whising had taken this whisky and now laboring with might and main to discredit the witnessos that are testifying to the truth of the Times' statement, is severely commented upon If Mulick is put upon the stand the Govern-

ment can learn something to its interchaving a man here to listen to the testit A warm time is expected next week. A little Portland girl recently testified innocently to the life of drudgery experienced by the averages "queen of the house" who does her own housework. Somehody asked the child if her mother's hair was gray. "I don't know," she said, "she is too tall for me to see the top of her head, and she never sits down!"

It Is Abominable to go through life with "snage" is the Abominable not more to the sufferer friends. Buy Sozodont and cleame the teel remain. or, better still, use it now as your teeth. Sozodont is economical.

For cramps, pains, and sudden chills, take it ord's Jamaics Ginger.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. M. G. Brown, President of the Meta-physical University, 51 Bond street, New York, will visit Chicago in a few days professionally, for the introduction of her Metaphysical Discovery, which kills the root of all disease. Due notice of her arrival will be given.

CATARRH REMEDIES. SANFORD'S

RADICAL CURI

Affidavit of Samuel Spinney, Esq., Meadow Vale, Nova Scotia, fully attice of the Peace, and by three Clergymen of Annapolis County. A miraculous cure effected by Sanford's

This may certify that I have been a subject of that terridie disease, Catarrh of the Head and Throat, for some 52 years, caused by taking coid in the most of June, 1825. The attack at the time was so severe that the dector and my friends thought I must die. For years and years I have been so sick that life has been a burden to myself and friends. It is useless for me to say how many doctors I have tried, how much medicine I have taken, during all these years of sudiess university, but I hose who suffer he I have suffered will be the sudies of the suffered will be the suffered with the sudies of this kin, thinged with blood and matter, 1% to 2 inches long, and from my throat a sort of relied, and to try every remedy that I wished to die, and verily thought I was dying at times. I was often prostrated for weeks at a time, and during one of these severe attacks I walked to the river's edge with the intention of drowning myself, so little did I hope for relief. Now, sire, this may seem incredible to you and others, but a great part of the time I can give you bons fide proof of my and the capater. Il cannot be told.

In September, 1876, I began the use of SaxyonD's Rabioal, Curse Foo Carassus, No sconer did I begin to use is than my symptoms changed. I cleared my throat, it cleared my head, it cleared my mind. It operated on my system in a way that bothing ever before given me by doctor had done. How rapidly I improved under the indusence of this wonderful medicine those who have known me for years can testify. And now, sire, to make a long story short, it wile say I would not exchange the good it has done me for the whole world and all it contains. My memory, which was nearly all gone, has returned again, and I cevil tell of afflictions I have endured too great for sume people to credit. I cause to this on the fiely libbs. God hiers the mas found out this remedy.

SWORN TO BEFORE ME,

SWORN TO BEFORE ME, This 23d day of November, 1877.
GEORGE MUNRO, Justice of the Peace

BEY W.A. J. BLARRNEY, Notaw. N. S.
EEV OBED PARKER, Meivers Square, N. S.
EEV O'M. E. HALL, Meivers Square, N. S.
O'CORS, MUNICO, J. T. Kingeros, N. S.
WILSON W. GREY, Messow Vale, N. S.
JACOB NELLY, J. P., Mesdew Vale, N. S.

Rach package of Sawyonn's Ransmat, Crass contain Dr. Sanford's improved inhaling Tube, with full directions for use in all cases. Price, Si. For sais by a wholesale and retail drugstate throughout the Unite States and Canadas. WERGS & FUTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Drugsists, Boston, Man. With Rheumatism This is to certify that I have used Collins' Volvair
Plastras for Rheamatism and found them a great relief. In Asyil 1873, I was taken with Rheamatic Pever, which left me belpies. The pain in my back was
o great that I could not be moved or lifted. I wore a
Collins' Volvaic Plastras two week, and the pais
and soreness were all gone. I could be moved without
suffering. The relief I experienced was wonderful.

JULIA P. P. REICE.

North Williamston, Annapolis County, N. S.
Aug. 30, 1877.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

Recareful to obtain COLLINS VOSTAIC PLASSIS. a combination of Electric and Vostaic Plates, is the highly hedicated Plaster, as as in the abuye it. A truly wonderful Plaster, Said by all Whorse and Retail Drugglate throughout one United States & Canadas, and by WEEKS & POTTESS, Proprietors, stop, Mass. Deleware, Lackawanna & Western

7 PER CENT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

This Is a Prime Security. POR SALE BY

DANIEL A. MORAN

The Produce Markets Generally Quiet Hogs Steadier-Provisions Easy.

Theat and Cats Lower-Corn Beary-Bor of Produce During the Week.

FINANCIAL.

Although during the past week there has been no totable change in the gold premium, transaction we indicated a hardening tendency. The nomina-ice has been %, but that has been bid in New orice has been 4, but that has been old in New Fork. Seles in Chicago have been at 1004. Some measiness as to the near future of the market has seen excited by the reported remark of August Beimout, that speculators might succeed between

Government bonds have advanced slightly since tionday last. The ds of 1881 have been marked up from 108 % to 108%, the 5-20s of 1807 from 05% to 105%, the 5-20s of 1808 from 108% to the new 5s of 1881 from 105% to 105%, the en good, and the bulk of the transactions in the

ed to 482% and 487 for sterling. Consols adrate was reduced from 6 to 5 per cent, and sources increased to 40% per cent. The Lon-Comomist of Nov. 9 reports that returning lenge has now become much more decided, the quotations current in the open market n away rapidly as competion for business become brisk. Indeed, bilis can now be ptions of securities ordinarily lent

not been heavy. New York exchange range rom par to 50c per \$1,000 premium, and closed m Saturday at par to 25c per \$1,000 premium. The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week ted as follows by Manager D. R. Hale, of

.. \$18,970,002 \$1,975,218 ... 19,641,992 1,930,526 In the stock market the sensation of the week ras the decline in Alton, Wabash, and Illinois

In the stock market the sensation of the week was the decline in Alton. Wabash, and Illinois Central on account of the proposed extension of the Wabash to Chicago. Of this scheme the New York & ensing Post says:

The proposed connection of the Wabash Railway with Chicago, by extending the Chicago & Paducah Railroad recently bought by Commodore Garrison in the interest of the Wabash, will establish another line between Chicago and St. Louis. The main lines at present are the Chicago & Alton and the Illinois Central, which latter now gets into St. Louis over the Wabash into from Toledo. The total business between St. Louis and Chicago is in amount comparatively small and hardly worth quarreling over. The Chicago & Alton derive less than 10 per cent of their revenue from this source. They never have received any business from the Missouri roads controlled by Commodore Garrison, and now are building a line of their own to Kanass City, which will give them both a St. Louis and Chicago line from Kanass City and place them in a position to secure their share of the business which centres at Kanass City. The Chicago & Alton is, therefore, well fortified against anything that might result from the Chicago connection of the Wabash and Missouri roads controlled or infinenced by Commodore Garrison. So far as the Illinois Central is concerned, their position is this: They are willing to make a fair division with the Wabash on Chicago business, provided the latnis: They are willing to make a fair division with be Wabash on Chicago business, provided the latter will not extend to Chicago. In case the latter ast on the extension, then the Illinois Central ill extend their own line into St. Louis, which sey can do for a comparatively small amount, and youlding less than sixty miles of road. The Chigo & Paducah Railroad proper, which is the line ast Commodore Garrison has bought for the Wash to be used in getting into Chicago, has been in peration for four years, and both the Chicago & Iton and the Illinois Central have had to compete that it, so that the damage to local business can be ogreater than it has been.

%, to 111%; Rock Island %, to 118%; Central 2%, to 75%; Alton 1%, to 78%; ucife %, to 66; Erie %, to 18%; Wabash Union Pacinc %, to 66; Eric %, to 18%; Wabash 1%; to 21%; St. Joe preferred %, to 38%; Delaware & Hudson 2%, to 43; Lackawanna 1%, to 49%; Jersey Central %, to 31%; Western Union %, to 96%.

The stocks that advanced were: Michigan Central %, to 68%; Lake Shore %, to 69%; Northwestern common %, to 44%, the preferred 1, to 77%; St. Paul common 1, to 34; the preferred %, to 69%; C. C. & I. 2%, to 33%.

Who belong to the Sierra Nevada pool is shown by

Who belong to the Sierra Nevada pool is shown by the minutes of the recent meeting to increase the capital stock. Out of 100,000 shares, there were 89,326 shares represented, mostly in the hands of Trusteea. This amount was held as follows: I. Glazier & Co., Trusteea, shares, 35,633; James Coffin, Trustee, 10,195; E. A. Richardson, Trustee, 0,386; W. G. Muller, Trustee, 9,626; M. A. Jackson, Trustee, 5,150; Latham & King, Trustees, 2,170; Nat Stein, Trustee, 2,814; E. Hockstadter & Co., Trustees, 2,250; Greenbaum, Helbing & Co., Trustees, 1,995; E. Cahill & Co., Trusteea, 1,973; other names, 7,164; a total of 89,356.

This proves that less than 11,000 shares are held

This proves that less than 11,000 shares are held outside of the pool, in the hands of "the great public."

ontside of the pool, in the hands of "the great public."

The importance of the gold discoveries in India is now said to have been greatly exaggerated. They have been worked for some time, and unprofitably.

The present is not regarded as an opportance time by the London Economist for the adoption of a gold standard by Indis. That country would have to pay too heavy a price for its gold, as it would have to get it in competition with Enropean nations. The receipts from the land, which form a very large portion of the revenue of India, have to be considered. The land revenue is at present fixed in silver, and the greater part of it for long periods in advance. Whatever the standard is, more rupees cannot be demanded from the taxpayer. If the Government follows the plan indicated above, without any further modification, it will further depreciate the value of the rupee. In this manner it will experience more, not less, loss in bringing the sums home which are required in this country.

The Virginia City, Nev., correspondent of the New York Graphic telegraphed, Nov. 19. that the ore taken from the crosscut on the 2,200 foot level of the Sierra Nevada assayed over \$600 to the ton. The face of the ore body widens as the work advances.

NEW YORK.
Nov. 23.—Gold firm at 100%.
Carrying rates, %@1. Borrowing rates flat.
Bar silver, hare, 110% for greenbacks and 110%

Railroad securities strong and higher.

State bonds steady.

The stock market, with the arception of a brie interval of weakness at the opening, when price declined \$46% per cent, was strong and buoyan throughout the day, with active business in North western. St. Paul. Lake Shore, and Deleware Lackawanna & Weesern. Towards the close dealings in St. Paul were especially large, and quotations were the highest of the week. Investmen shares were all highers Rock Island sold up to 118% and Fort Wayne to par. The market close strong.

118% and Fort Wayne to par. The market closes strong.

Transactions aggregated 140,000 shares, of which 25,000 were Lake Shore, 18,000 Northwestern, common, 10,000 preferred, 11,000 St. Paul, common, 12,000 preferred, 15,000 Lackawanna, and 2,500 Western Union.

Money market saay at 2% @3 per cent.

The Treasury disbursed \$21,100.
Customs receipts, \$367,000.
Clearings, \$7,727,000.
Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 482; sight exchange on New York, 486%.

The weekly bank statement is as follows: Loana, decrease, \$2,727,800; specie, decrease, \$1,901,000; legal tenders, increase, \$650,000; deposits, decrease, \$2,567,300; circulation, increase, \$2,500; reserves, decrease, \$2,901,750.

The banks now hold \$12,208,400 in excess of their legal re-

Coupon of 1881.

10034 Cuirency se.
170,183.
184 kg. C. C. & I
185 kg. Faul
185 kg.

SAN FRANCISCO,

Grand Prize 94 958

Tennessee 68, old. 314 Virginia 68, old. 23
Tennessee new 284 Virginia 68, new 25
Missourf 68. 106

FOREIGN.

London, Nov. 23.—Consols, money, 96 1-16.
American securities—Lilinois Central, 77; Pennsylvania Central, 33%; Reading, 13%; Erie, 19; preferred, 33. preferred, 33.
United States bonds—'67s, 108½; 10-40s, 109½; new 5s, 108½; 4½s, 106½.
Pants, Nov. 23.—Reutes, 112f 47½c.
Londox, Nov. 23.—The oullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £146, -000.

Silver is quoted at 50% pence. COMMERCIAL.

Following were latest quotations for November delivery on the leading articles for last two days Mess pork

1878. | 1877. 1878. 1 1877. 12,341 11,302 115,251 55,885 141,251 55,885 16,501 48,431 8,000 13,377 77,335 51,600 307,000 73,724 28,449 80,574 2,156,470 2,247,422 548 464 644 464 771 587,850 487,210 70 50 59, 782 18, 920 102, 674 29 23, 607 3, 044 577 150, 330 546 771 597, 856 32, 200 203, 623 92,020 165 1,707 1,248 441 250,230 100 3, 7:30 1, 951 1, 115 159, 651 50 | High wines, p. | 163, 075 | 145, 552 | 244, 907 | 184, 914 |
| Potatoes, bu. 4, 943 | 2, 972 | 1, 206 |
| Cos.i, tons. 6, 6/13 | 2, 292 | 1, 807 | 1, 466 |
| Hay, tons. 108 | 50 | 1, 807 | 1, 466 |
| Lumber mf. 8, 428 | 3, 774 | 2, 225 | 5, 611 |
| Shingles, m. 2, 180 | 1, 650 | 480 | 817 |
| Sait, pris. 1, 159 | 1, 120 | 2, 199 | 1, 282 |
| Poultry, no. 8, 283 | 1, 955 | 1, 955 |
| Poultry, coops | 20 | 1, 22 |
| Regs, pkgs. 321 | 393 | 212 | 627 |
| Dried fru 1, fbs | 7, 933 | 2, 116 | 456 | 7

Withdrawn from store during Friday for city consumption: 446 ba wheat, 627 bu rye, 9,478

in this manner it will correlence more, in bringring the sums home which are the country.

In City, Nev., corresponding of the regulic telegraphed, Nov. 10. that the one the crosscut on the 2, 200 foot level is never the country.

In City, Nev., corresponding of the regulic telegraphed, Nov. 10. that the one the crosscut on the 2, 200 foot level is Nevala assayed over 5000 to the ton. The ore body widens as the work ad Country Country

acceded to the advanced views of carriers, p 5c on corn, and 5%c on wheat, to Buffalo. was taken for 20,000 bu wheat, 130,000 bu and 10,000 bu oats. Rais freights were in fair demand at recent rates.

Fourth class. Oracu. Flour. beef. h. To Baltimore. . 37 . 32 . 64 . 57 Philadelphia. . 38 . 53 . 65 . 68 . New York. . 40 . 35 . 70 . 50 Boston 45 . 46 . 80 . 95 Through rates by lake and rail were quiet at 13%c corn and 14%c wheat to New York, and The absurd story has been started at the East that the recent speculation has paralyzed the for-ward movement of wheat. It is only necessary to

ward movement of wheat. It is only necessary to remark that the farmers are selling a little more freely than is usual at this season, and that the shipping movement to the seaboard ever since harvest has been almost confined to the lower grades, in which there certainly as no corner. The speculative investments of Eastern and Western capitalists in No. 2 spring may make the smaller bulls and bears undecided what to do, but it has not altered one particle the character of the wheat movement, which was determined long before the New York combination is supposed to have taken New York combination is supposed to have taken hold. How terribly the shipping business has been paralyzed may be inferred from the following, written by a local authority, who is generally regarded as one of the most vigorous bears in the country.

Country:

Receipts at the Western primary markets for the
week (ending Nov. 23) have been 2, 492,000, against 2,
43,000 last week, and receipts at New York, Philadelphia, and Bartimore 2,383,000. This is a movement
at the season of the year surpassing all procedent.

SHIPPING VALUES. J. H. Drake & Co., of this city, gives the follow ing:
Cash wheat at 84c, with intermediate charges ISc, would cost \$1.02 shongaide ship. With sall freights 8cd, and 2 per cent commission on the currency value, with 25 per cent marine insurance, would cost 41s 3d Cork for orders. Beerobhn's quotation cargoes for prompt shipment 3cs, or 10c per bushel to the disfavor

FOREIGN GOODS. Statement showing foreign invoice value and duty paid on goods entered for consumption at the Port of Chicago during the week end

1878. The selling value here is about \$61,300: Class of goods. igars..... Household goods (free).... Rum
Earthenware
Olive oil
Ale, beer, and porter
Raisins (amendment
Champagne.
Vermaceill
Plumbago (free).
Currants 515 35 42 7,442 800 178 1,212 161 2,04 1,418 472

....\$37, 158 GOODS RECEIVED at Chicago Customs, Nov. 23: J. M. Aubrey, 1 se pictures, books, etc. ; Grommes & Ullrich, & Son, 4 octaves brandy; B. P. & C. E. Baker, 800 sacks salt; order, 913 sacks salt; Winslow Wright & Co., 43 cases Japanese curiosities lections, \$1,656,13.

The New York Produce Exchange Weekly says:
The exports of grain from South Russian ports continue on a limited scale, although the railway companies have made large reductions in the cost of transportation from the interior; but from ituesian Baitic norts considerable quantities of grain have been sent to Holland, Belgium, and Germany, more especially of rye. Prof. Newman Spallurt, who has since 1870 annually published the statistics of the trade of the German Empire, gives the following for the three years, 1875, 1876, and 1877, from which it appears that that Empire is the largest importer of grain, after Great Britain and France. On the other hand, Germany is also an ex-

Wheat, equal bu... 18, 525, 588
Maize, equal bu... 4, 525, 235
Maize, equal bu... 4, 525, 235
Cata, equal bu... 18, 525, 525
Barley, equal bu... 11, 525, 925
By, equal bu... 27, 846, 854
Other grain, eq bu... 27, 846, 854 Total grain, bu. 79, 144, 512 112, 833, 179 138, 350, 705 Exports. 1875. 1876. 1877. Flour, equal bris. 196 lbs............ 1.362,885 1,450,986 1,819,357 Wheat, equal bu... 20,943,700
Maize, equal bu... 822,630
Onta, equal bu... 8.22,630
Onta, equal bu... 3,646,186
6,648,247
Barley, equal bu... 5,672,252
3,858,030 26, 281, 692 868, 061 10, 251, 380 6, 428, 006 Rye, equal bu..... 6, 121, 702 2, 936, 783 6, 70, 897 Other grain, eq'i bu 744, 053 688, 937 1, 234, 576 Total, bu....... 42, 860, 503 30, 152, 168 53, 874, 622

PROVISIONS. PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were less active, and averaged easier, but with a steady feeting. Hogs were reported firmer, but advices from other points were not favorable to strength in product, and the packing record was a large one, with expectations of some 270,000 more hogs the coming week.

The Daily Commercial Bulletin give the following as the number of hogs packed at the points named since Nov. 1, 1878, as compared with the same time last year:

the number of hogs packed at the points named since Nov. 1, 1878, as compared with the same time last year:

| 1878, as compared with the same time last year:
| 1878, as compared with the same time last year:
| 1878, as compared with the same time last year:
| 1878, as compared with the same time last year:
| 1878, as compared with the same time last year:
| 1878, as compared with the same time last year:
| 1878, as compared with the same time last year:
| 1877, as compared with last year:
| 1878, as compared with last year:
| 1

Freen name, 4,000-96 for same average; green shoulders, 25(6) of the short clear, 84(6) of the s

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in better demand on export account, and the volume of local trade was larger than is usual on Saturdays. Quotations were well sustained, but there was no advancer in prices. Saics were reported of 825 bris winters partly at \$4.1564.75; 2.925 bris springs partly at \$3.4064.75. Total, 3,770 bris. The following was the range of asking quotations: Choice to favorite brands of white winters, \$4.506, 5.00; fair to good brands of white winters, \$4.506, 5.00; fair to good brands of white winters, \$4.506, 5.00; fair to good brands of white winters, \$4.006, 4.25; good to choice red winters, \$4.0064.75; prime to choice springs, \$4.2564.50; fair to good spring, \$3.5064.00; fair to good Minnesots springs, \$4.006, 4.50; choice to fancy Minnesots springs, \$4.006, 5.00; fair to good Minnesots springs, \$4.006, 5.00; fair to good winnesots springs, \$4.006, 5.00; tatent springs, \$6.0027.50; low grades, \$1.5083.00. Buckwheat flour, \$4.5064.75 per bri.

Bran—Was moderately active, and easier. Sales were reported of 00 tons at \$7.50 free on board cara, and \$7.2567.50 on track.

CORN-MRAI—Conview was nominal at \$12.00 per ton on track.

OFREE MILL STUFFS—Sales were 4 tons middlings at \$4.50, and 30 tons accenings at \$7.00215.00.

SPRING WHEAT—Was quiet and rather weak, though generally steady, the range of prices being small. The market declined \(\frac{1}{2} \) converted a steady feeling, with firmness in cargoes, and wheat was held higher in New York, but our receipts showed an increase of about 80 car loads, and our stocks appear to have increased about 80 car loads, and our stocks appear to have increased of about 80 car loads, and our stocks appear to have increased on the own store, besides other grain. The majority of operators, too, were quite nervous over the situation, some apprehending that a la ree planeing of the session. There was a moderate altipolay demand for the lower grades. Seller December opened demand for the lower grades. Seller December opened BREADSTUFFS.

(Illinols River Elevasor) at 78c; 400 bu rejected as 72c; and 1, 600 bu by sample at 836-80c. Total, 25, 800 bu.

CORN—Was moderately active on spot, and duil os dutures. The market was decidedly weak, especially for this month, which declined life, while December dropped \$6c, and closed \$6c below the latest quotation of Friday. The British markets were called, and New York Inscrive, while our reselpts showed as in crease. Of 51 car loads, and the town operate at former present and the company of the street of the called the company of the called the company of the called the called the company of the called t

GENERAL MARKETS.

BEANS—Were steady at \$1.40@1.60 per bu.
BROOM-CORN—Was in fair request at quotations.
Zar-lots from first hands bring 14@1/c less. The choice
crades are steady: Fine green carpet brush, 4c; green url, 3%c; red-tipped hurl, 3c; fine green, with hurl nough to work it, 3%23%c; red-tipped do, 323%c; nferior, 24@24c; crooked, 1@24c.
BUTTER—There was little that is new to be said of

BUTTER—There was little that is new to be said of this market. All the really desirable table butter arriving fluds a ready outlet, and at very full prices, but for the poorer sorts there is no reliable demand and prices display little stability. Stocks of the latter are pretty large, and the prospects are not favorable to better prices. We again quote: Creamery, 202-24c; good to choice dairy, 152-20c; medium, 122-14c; inferior to common. 72-10c.

BAGGING—Meets with a moderate demand. and prices remain without material fluctuation, ruling steady, as follows: Stark 234c; Brighton A. 23c; Lewiston, 21c; Otter Creek, 20c; American, 104-5; burlaps, 4 and 5 bn, 132-14c; gunnies, single, 142-15c; double, 232-24c; woolsacks, 402-45c.
CHEESE—Prices were without further quotable change, but they were not very farmly supported. Trade was slightly more active than on the opening days of the weak.—2 results of Cheese, full cream, 82 stark on the common stark of the common starks of the common starks of the common starks of the stark of 75-20c; part skim, 627-5c; low grade, 200-10c. 0044c.

OUAL-Only a small demand existed. The few or-lers entered were filled as the following figures: Lack-wanna, large egg. 86, 25; small egg. 86, 25; nut, 86, 00; range, 86, 50; Pfedmont, 87, 00; Blossburg, 88, 00; Erle, 15, 00; Baltimore & Ohlo, 84, 25@4, 75; Minonk, 83, 50; Winnington, 83, 00; Gertsherrie, 84, 75; Indiana block,

FRUITS AND NUTS—No specially new features were noted in connection with this market. There was good demand for imported fruits and nuts, but domes-ite varieties remain under neglect. Prices range as follows:
FOREIGN — Dates 56354c: figs. layers, 148 15c; Tuiny fan prunes, 61c67c: French de, kegs. new, 85c85c: do, boxes, 11c8 15c; French de, kegs. new, 85c85c: do, boxes, 11c8 15c; French de, kegs. new, 85c85c: do, boxes, 11c8 15c; French de, 15c; Fre

GREEN FRUITS—were in moderate request and easy. The stock of all varieties is large, and the sort weather is doing considerable damase: Apples, \$1.25 del. 50 in car-lots, and \$1.502.00 per bri; cranberries, cultivated, \$5.0027.00 per bri; lemons, \$1.50 del. 60; California pea. 93.2023.75 per bor; Mailaga grapes, \$6.0027.00 per bri; cotast oranges, \$5.0027.00 gen. 60; California pea. 93.2023.75 per bor; Mailaga grapes, \$6.0027.00 per bri; cotast oranges, \$5.0027.00 gen. 60; California pea. 93.203.75 per bor; Mailaga grapes, \$6.0027.00 per bri; cotast oranges, \$5.0027.00 gen. 60; California per cotast oranges, \$6.0027.00 gen. 60; California per cotast oranges, \$6

SOMAGO.
TEAS—Remain without important change. Trade is fair at the following prices:
GUNNOWDEN—Common, 25680c; good do, 33635c; medium, 34645c; good do, 45635c; fine, 40635c; finest.
58660c; choice, 53670c; choicest, 75680c; fancy, 90c6
81.00. medium, 3:6436; good do, 4:6650; fine, 406:55; finest. 58;860c; choice, 6570c; choicest, 75;960c; fancy, 90c6 \$1.00.

LMFRITAL—Common, 23:928c; good do, 30:935c; medium, 33:239c; good do, 40:43c; fine, 45:648c; finest, 50:435c; choice, 80:68c; choicest, 68:673c.

YOUNG HYSON—Common, 21:625c; good do, 28:632c; medium, 35:638c; good do, 28:635c; do, 28:635

LIVE STOCK. CHICAGO.
Chailes. Host.
1,242 2,288
2,892 40,853
4,649 40,663
6,0.3 4,102
5,992 46,097
1,330 22,000 3,000 3,083 3,032 3,754

1,768

Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weigh-ing 1,150 to 1,850 bs...
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weigh-ing 1,050 to 1,200 bs.
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city slaughter weighing 800 to 1,000 bs.
Stock Catles—Common cattle, weighing 700

and \$3.1063.75 for good to choice grades per 100 ibs.

LOUISYLLLE. Nov. 23.—House—Active but firm; common and light, \$2.0062 so; medium packing, \$2.706.

2.80; best, \$2.8062.85; choice butchers grades, \$2.806.

2.80; sales generally, \$2.7562.80; receipts, 2.803.

87. LOUIS.

87. LOUIS.

88.—CATTLE-Supply still very light and little doing; prices unchanged; receipts, 360; shipments, 360;

nd little dung; prents, 100; ship ments, 100; ship ments, 150. menta 150.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

One advanced 56100: common. \$2.2562.6

Lett. \$2.642.80; packing, \$2.5062.50; butcher \$2.5063.00; receipts, \$4.750; shipments, 1,427. LUMBER.

LUMBER.

The offerings at the sale docks were moderate, and the market steady. Manistee piece stuff advanced 12½c, two sales being made at \$7.37½. The receipts of this grade of 2-inch plees atuff are expected to be light the rest of the season, and there is a good demand for it. Inferior piece stuff was quoted at \$7.00. Common inch was steady at \$8.00@0,00, and medium at \$8.50@11.00. Lath were quiet at \$1.25, and shingles at \$1.76.22.00. 11.00 Lath were quiet at \$1.25, and shingles at \$1.75
22.00. Sales—Cargo barge Cripone, from Manistee, 270,000
ft place stuff at \$7.374; achr I. N. Forest, from do, 175.000 ft place stuff at \$7.374; achr I. N. Forest, from do, 175.000 ft place stuff at \$7.375.

The yard market was steady, under a fair demand from Western merchanta. Quotations:

First and second clear, 18 and 2 inch... \$22.00@33.50
Third clear, 18 to 2 inch... 28.00@30.00
28.00
Third clear, 18 to 2 inch... 28.00@30.00
29.00@31.50
Third clear, 18 to 2 inch... 28.00
29.00
Third clear, 18 to 2 inch... 22.00
Thoring, first common, dressed... 22.00
Thoring, first common, dressed... 22.00
Thoring, first common, dressed... 22.00
Thoring, third common, dressed... 22.00
Thoring, third common, dressed... 28.00
Third clear, 18 inches and upwards... 28.00@27.50
Box boards, B. 13 inches and upwards... 28.00@27.50
Box boards, C. 17.00@18.50
A stock boards, 10 to 12 inch, rough... 24.00@28.00

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribung.

Liverpool., Nov. 23-11:30 a. m.—Flour, No. 1, 22s;
No. 2, 19s.

Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1. 8s 11d; No. 2, 8s 9d;
spring, No. 1. 6s 5d; No. 2, 7s 9d; white, No. 1, 9s
10d; No. 2, 9s 9d; club, No. 1, 10s 2d; No. 2, 9s 10d.

Corn—New, No. 1, 22s 6d; No. 2, 22s 9d.

Frovisions—Pork, 42s. Lard, 33s.

Liverpool., Nov. 23.—Cotton—Easier at 51s/95
15-16d. Sales 7,000 bales; speculation and export,
1. 500; American, 500.

(Ither articles unchanged.

"Liondon, Nov. 23.—Refund Privoleum—694d.

The following were received by the Calongo Board of Tride:

The following were received by the Canongo Board of Tride:
Livempool, Nov. 23—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 19622a. Wheat—Winter, 89 646-94 11d: spring, 78 946-85 5d: white, 38 646-94 10d; club, 99 10d; 010 2d. Corn, 238 646-228 9d. Ports, 42a. Lard, 33a.
Livempool, Nov. 23.—Prime mess pork—Eastern. Sos: Western, 43a. Hacon—New Cumberlands, 34s; short riba, 35a; long clear, 27s; short clear, 2as; shortidear, 23a. Hama, 44s ed. Lard, 33a. Prime mess seed, market bare. India mess beef, 70s; exusa india mess, 52a. Chesse, 47a. Tallow, 57a.
Löndon, 52a. Chesse, 52a. 52a. Chesse

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

New YORK, Nov. 25.—Corrox—Quiet, dult, and steady; receipts, 17.000 bales; futures quiet; November, 9.30c; December, 9.30c; January, 9.41c; February, 9.41c; steady; receipts, 17,000 bales; tutures quiet; November, 9.30c; December, 9.30c; January, 9.41c; February, 9.54c.

Fidure-Demand active; receipts, 17,000 bris; super State and Western. \$3,4063.75; common to choice extrs. \$3.904.20; good to choice, \$4.254.50; white wheat extrs. \$3.9095.00; St. Louis, \$3.9095.75; Minnesots patent process. \$5.908.25.

Grain-Wheat in fair demand; receipts. 270,000 bu; ungraded spring, 80c; No. 3 do, 8095te; No. 1 do. \$1.056; ungraded amber, \$1.00 st. 1081, 1091, 1091, No. 2 do. \$1.1081, 1091, 1094; No. 1 do. \$1.1081, 1094; No. 2 do. \$1.07; No. 1 do (saice S5,000 bu). \$1.1194; No. 2 do. \$1.07; No. 1 do (saice S5,000 bu). \$1.1194; No. 2 do. \$1.07; No. 1 do (saice S5,000 bu). \$1.1194; No. 2 do. \$1.07; No. 1 do (saice S5,000 bu). \$1.1194; No. 2 do. \$1.07; No. 1 do (saice S5,000 bu). \$1.1194; No. 2 do. \$1.07; No. 1 do (saice S5,000 bu). \$1.1194; No. 2 do. \$1.07; No. 1 do (saice S5,000 bu). \$1.1194; No. 2 do. \$1.07; No. 1 do (saice S5,000 bu). \$1.1194; No. 2 do. \$1.07; No. 1 do (saice S5,000 bu). \$1.1194; No. 2 do. \$1.07; No. 1 do (saice S5,000 bu). \$1.1194; No. 2 do. \$1.07; No. 1 do (saice S5,000 bu). \$1.1194; No. 2 do. \$1.07; No. 1 do. \$1.1296; No.

1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879

Total.

Same date 1877.

To the Western Associated Press.

MILWALVER, Wis., Nov. 23.—FLOUR—In good demand.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; opened ide lower, and closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, 884c; November, 884c; November, 884c; November, 884c; November, 884c; Indianate, 884c; No. 2 Milwaukee, 8714c; No. 4 684c; rejected, 57c. Corn quiet and quii; No. 2, 23c. Usis quiet and lower; No. 2, 24c. Grain quiet and under the corn quiet and quiet and under the corn quiet and quiet and undergot; No. 1, 44c. Harley quil and heavy: No. 2 spring, 84c; November, 84c; January, 84c. Proversions—Quiet, but steady. News pork quiet; old. 50.50; new, 88.0); prime steam land, \$5.80.

FREIGHTS—Flour, 8, 500 bris; wheat, 98, 000 bu.

Shipmants—Flour, 8, 200 bris; wheat, 98, 000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

WHISEY—Quiet at \$1.0001.00%. WHISEY—To Liverpool per steamer steady. Grain

PREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steamer steady. Grain.
846.
45.000 pic. 005.
47.500 pic. 005.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 28.000 pic.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 28.000 pic.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 28.000 pic.
NEW ORLEAMS.
Nov. 23.—FLOUS—Dull: superfine.
\$5.0063. 26: XX. \$75: XXX. \$4.0064.3746; high grades. \$4.37465.1256.
GRAIN—Corn quiet and weak at 49640c. Oats in good demand at 30632c.
Phovisions—Pork dull. weak, and lower, at \$7.75.
Bulk meats quiet: shoulders. 3%c; packed old nominally 346c. Bacon dull. weak, and lower; at \$7.75.
Bulk meats quiet: shoulders. 3%c; packed old nominally 346c. Bacon dull. weak, and lower; shoulders.
Sc: clear fib. 44664c; clear, 46246c. Hama, sugarcured, dull at 100411c. Lard quiet; tierce. 646686c; keg. 76774c.
WHISKY—Steady; Western rectified, \$1.0561.10.
GROCERIES—Coffee dull and lower; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 124816c, gold. Sugar quiet and weak; common to good commons. Filo cargoes, ordinary to prime, 124816c, gold. Sugar quiet and weak; common to good common, 166626c; centrifugal. 15612c. Elice quiet but steady at 56635c.
MONETARY—Gold, 100460100; sight New York exchange, ½ discount; sterling, 43216.
LOUISVILLE. Nov. 23.—COTTON—Firms 4 9c.

change, ½ discount; sterling, 482½.

LOUISVILLE. Nov. 23. — COTTON—Pirm at 9c.
FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

State of the sta

Tobacco—Unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 25.—PLOUR—Steady and unchanged: siners, \$2.50,85.00; extra, \$3.00,85.50. Rye flour, \$3.00.

GRAIN—Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn easy at 470,48c. Oats easy: white Western, 29,233c; mixed do, 28,300c.

PRIVISIONS—Steady: Mess pork, \$8.25,98.25. India mess beef, \$18,50,20,30; plants, smoked, \$8.50,20,50; pickled, \$6.50,27.25; green, \$5.00,50,50; Lard dull; prime steam, \$6.25.

BUTTER—Easier: New York State and Bradford County (Pa.) extras, 21,623c; Western Reserve, 19,621c.

County (Pa.) extras, 21@23c; Western Reserve, 19@21c.

EG98—Dull : Western, 24@25c.
CHERSE—Dull and unchanged.
WHISKY—SteaCy; Westero, \$1.00.
REGELIFTS—Flour, 1,600 bris; wheat, 33,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu; cota, 16,000 bu; wheat firm; No. 3 white Wabash, 73c; No. 1 white Michigan, 90%c: amber Michigan, spot, November, and January, 90%c: December, 98c; No. 2 amber Michigan, 22%c: No. 2 red winter, 200; and November, 90%c: December, 98c; No. 2 red winter, 200; and November, 90%c: December, 98c; No. 2 red winter, 200; Othered; nsw, 94c; No. 2, 37c asked, 90%c blut michigan, 33c. Oata Michigan, 35c. Oata Michigan, 53c. Oat

12943c. PROVISIONS—Green shoulders, 2%c; clear ribs, 3%6 3/4c. Lard, 5%c. Hams, 6%66%c. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu. RECEIPTS—Wheel, 10,000 bg; corn. 22,000 bg.
BOSTON, Nov.23.—FLOUR—In good demand; Western superfine, 83.00@3.25; common extras 83.75@4.25;
Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process, 86.50@8.20.
GRAIN—Corn quiet; old mixed and yellow, 51@50g; steamer. 502. Oats in fair demand and unchanged.
Rye dull at 83@65c.
Rzozipts—Fiour, 4,900 bris; corn. 16,000 bn; wheat, 400 bn.

DETROIT. Mich., Nov. 23.—Flours—Firm and steady, GRAIN—Wheat firmer and active: extra, 99%c; No. 1 white, 90%c; December, 00%c; January, 97%c; miling No. 1, 90%c bid. Receipts, 30,945 bu; shipments, 17,105 bu. OSWEGO, NOT. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat firm: hard Duluth spring, \$1.10; No. 1 Milwanke, 97c; No. 2 red Wabash, \$1.0001.05. Corn—Market quiet; No. 2 Toledo, 43344c. BUFFALO, Nov. 23.—GRAIN—No trans-ittle demand: prices nominally unchange Francurs—Canal shioments, none.

PRORIA, Nov. 23.—HIGHWINES—Quiet at \$1.04; sale DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

REW YORE, Nev. 23.—The dry-goods market centinues quiet in all departments. Cotton goods inactive but fairly steady. Clothiers placing fair orders for cottonsdes. Patchwork prints in steady demand, but fancy prints quiet. Ginghams unsettled, and some makes jobbing low. Spring cheviots and worsted coatings in moderate request by the clothing trade, but heavy woolens gailet.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., NOV. 23.—PETROLEUM—Market unchanged; standard white, 110 test, 9c.
OIL CITY, Pa., NOV. 23.—PETROLEUM—Market opened quiet, with sales at 85%c, advanced to 86%c, at which price it closed. Shipmenta, 41,000 bris, averaging 35,000; transactions, 116,000.

WOOT. WOOL.

Boston, Nov. 23.—Wool dull and nominally unchanged; free seller at current rates; Ohio 345-238e.

Other fleeces, 28634c; combings and delaines, 356-424c; unwashed combings, 25c; unwashed fleeces, 235-22c.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 23.—Spirits of Turpen-Tine—Steady at 27%c.

WHAT A GRANGER SAYS ABOUT GOLD AND SILVER. To the Editor of The Tribune

WHITTIER, Lake Co., Ill., Nov. 20.—I like your review of Secretary Sherman in to-day's (Nov. 20) weekly. Silver at its present bullion value is, as you say, mere in accordance with general values than gold. Staples are 15 per cent lower than in 1860, or gold is 15 per cent above, which is about the difference between the gold and silver unit in bullion value. About 15 cents is *flat* in the silver dollar, compared with gold, because gold is the real standard. Thus, at least, 15 per cent has been added to all indebtedness, which absorbs all the profits of

indebtedness, which absorbs all the profits of industry.

The only remedy that I can see is to repeal the gold unit, and 'go back to the act of 1792, making 412½ grains silver the sole unit of money; then gold, if too high, can be made to correspond in weight to the silver value. A double standard of marketable commodities, as are gold and silver, is impossible. As well might you take pork and beef for standard.

Put the dollar on its old footing and you add 15 per cent to all other market values, which this put-up job of demonetization ccused, and give the world outside of tax-eaters and money-loaners a chance to live. The party or men that will do this will deserve and receive a liberated people's benedictions.

The Tribune has clearly shown where the idea of gold as the only dollar leads. Now come square out to where your logic leads, fully remonetize silver; stop the nasty little speculation by which the Government is making 86 cents' worth of silver pass for \$1 in barter, as Ingersoil says, and let us have the old houset dollar of the dads, revival of property, and iberation from Wall street sharks. Respectfully,

Ingersoil Still for Biaine.

Cel. Ingersoil remains as stanch a Risine.

Ingersoll Still for Biaine.

Col. Ingersoll remains as stanch a Blaine man as ever. To a reporter of the Commercial in Cincinnati, who asked him about candidates in 1880, he said: "I am for Mr. Blaine. I have not changed my opiniou since 1876. I made at that time, in this city, a speech that was construed as favorable to Blaine. I would like an opportunity to report that a speech. that time, in this city, a speech that was construed as favorable to Biaine. I would like an opportunity to repeat that speech under the same circumstances with different results. No man would barmonize the various sections of the country more than Blaine. He has the elements of popularity. He is free, frauk, candid, cordial, chivalric, intelligent—all in the highest degree. I have for Gen. Grant the highest respect. I consider him the greatest General the Saxon blood has produced, and I say this remembering Marlborough. Cromwell, and Wellington, But I do not believe any one man is absolutely necessary to the country in these days. If he shall be nominated I shall support him. I believe he could be elected, but not so easily as Blaine. The people of the United States are not in need of leaders. They take up men simply as instruments. No man is necessary to the lite or prosperity of this Republic, or of the Republican party. Our party should take up men not to save us, but to accomplish our objects. In my judgment the people are on horseback." The Colonel puts the sectional question in politics in a strikingly correct way when he says: "If the Republican party is not allowed to live in the South, the Democratic party certainly will not be allowed to succeed in the North." That is the point precisely.

An Inconsistent Hindoo.

London Letter to Ciscinnati Commercial.

A young Maharajan of a smafl province, among the many that are allowed to play at government so long as they do not worry the Viceroy, has lately been sent here by the Viceroy to improve his mind, and so forth. He came attended by his servants, obysician, and the other grave personages, such as are necessary in the train of a lad in his 15th year. On making some inquiries about him immediately after he had landed, I was informed that he had gone to Scotland for shooting, and was not likely to appear in London for some little time. As this young Maharajah is entirely under pupilage of

ore notable because this your or notable because this your or ought up during the er

his entertainers, the num in-law is now increasing. RAILROAD TIME TABLE

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TR

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CHICAGO & Clark-st. (

pepots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Canai and Sixteenth-sta. Ticks st. and at depots.

KANSAS CITY & DENVER SEORT LIVES, inion Depot, West Side, near Madhon-st, bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randship, st. | Leave, | Arriv

nion Depot. corner Madison and Canal-sta. Tets Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House and at depot.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Par and Minneapells are good either via Madison and Prairi du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winon.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL BAILROAD

St. Louis Express.

St. Louis Fast Line.

Cairo & New Orleans Express.

a Cairo & Texas Express.

Springfield Express.

Springfield Wight rxpress.

Feoria, Burlington & Keokuk.

Peoria, Burlington & Kokuk.

Dubuque & Sioux City Express.

Dubuque & Sioux City Express.

Dubuque & Sioux City Express. 8:30 a m 6:45 pm 8:50 pm 6:30 a b o On Saturday night runs to Centralis only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILBOAR Mail (via Main and Air Line) 7:00 a m 6:55 a m 7:40 p Kalamazoo Accommodation 4:00 p m 103 p 103

PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAL Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Tickes office. 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific lictel.

Mail and Express.
Pacific Express.
Fast Line. BALTIMORE & OHIO. Trains leave from Exposition Bullding, foot of Manual St. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Paimor Rous, and Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Bullding). Leaves | Arriva

| Leave. | Arrive.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS & L. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day
Express.
Night Express.

18:00 pm 4 1008

Cincinnati, Indianapo'is & Louis

Ville Day Express.

Night Express.

Stoop m 7 730 28 CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAHLSOAD.

All meals on the Omaha Express are served in della cars, at 75 cents each. CHICAGO & BASTERN ILLINOIS RAILEGAN
Thokes Offices, 77 Clark si., 123 Dearborn st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll sas.

Leave. Arriva.

GRAY'S REMEDIES. GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE TRADE MARK. The Great Be TRADE MARK

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and every case of

Nervona Debitiv
and Westness, resuccess or overwork

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med for over thirty years with treats mocess.

F Full particulars in our pampblet, which we
sire to send free by mail to every one. F The species

isty packages for \$5, or will be sent free by

celpt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE OF

10 Mechanics Block, Detroit, sub
ANN SCHAACK, STEPHENSON & CO.

Lake-st., Chicago, wholesale agents, who dispar
druggists as proprietors' prices.

NO CURE! DR. KEAN, 173 South Clark-st., Chicago, Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, propic, nervous, or special discuss. Dr. J. South ally physician in the city who warrants can en-

THE ELEV ne of the Indicted

In and Give B A Summary of the Chi

Against The That Squelched Indictmen When the United States Dist. Blodgett presiding, convened

e. Prussing, represented by I gave bail in a similar sum, his George Schneider and August Hibbard's bond was fixed at H. Dunham and J. R. Walshe wim. Alexander Wheaton's bond Was fixed at him.

cure their early atte The Custom-House in ler, A. G. Mills, James red, combined, and confede United States out of \$850,

the United States out of Secondarie in the Committee of the States of th rast Hill, Burling, and Pruss ferior stone, knowing it to be at That Mueller and Mills prese laums for sawing stone, and the Prussing secured their pays That Mueller and Mills present for labor alleged to have be cutting and dressing stone, and hing, and Prussing certified to the That Mueller and Mills present for the hanling and transportation that Hill, Burling, and Prussing correctness thereof.

The indictment against Registeries counts. The first charge fully, corruptly, and extorsively by color of his office as Registaking, receiving, and extorsively from Delois S. Mills. bankrupt, as a fee due him for taking, as a fee due him for taking, as

amination, which tee was lowed by law. The second court April 10, 1877, with taking an in the case of if. S. Freeman charge being for filing and has been for a first meeting of creating the count also charges him wit fee of \$5, due for pretended account on a composition me tee of \$5, due for pretended a report on a composition me in the same case; and a fee of Assignee's bond in the same case, which the Register pretended to have of \$1 for approving the same case, which the Register and the same case, which the Register, falsely to have done; and the same case, whereas, in Register well knew, was due him for filling and hea rupts' surrender to an examinating other than allowed by law.

been omitted than there wen objection was made. All the it charged in his fee-bills had be the general practice here, and cisious of courts. In many east legal fees had teen charged, a had ever been made of him of Association. had ever been made of him exassociation.

The indictment ngamat will late President of the late C Bank, is in eight counts. with embezzling, Jan. 15, 1877 bank's funds and unlawfully coown use; with embezzling and own use, and lending the same out authority from the Bank proper authority whatever \$14,500 of the bank's fundzing, converting to his lending the same to himself, w from the Bank Directors, ebank's money; and with embez to his own use, and lending it self, without authority, etc. bank's money. The ball is fixed by the self, without authority, etc. bank's money. The ball is fixed by the self, without authority, etc. bank's money. The ball is fixed by the self, without authority, etc. bank's money. The ball is fixed by the self, without authority, etc. bank's money. The ball is fixed by the self, without authority, etc. bank's money. The ball is fixed by the self, and does not seem concessuit.

The resolution adopted by treort submissed by the resolution adopted by treort submissed by them to Blodgett are as follows:

Resolved, That from the evide and oral, before this Grand Juryment that A. B. Mullett, Supe J. H. Robinson, Solicitor of the Raskin, Superintendent of the Raskin, Superintendent of the C. A. Montrose. Inspector all more or less guilty in connection with the Caicago Custom-House prior by Tar A. D. 1875, by which the defranded of a large amount of a barred by the statute of limitationent, we deem it our duty to the presiding Judge of the Unit Court for the Northern District Court for the United States Court for the U

Court for the Northern District of Adopted Nov. 18, 1878.
E. B. Stilles, Secretary.
And the jury further presents following facts, as they believe in regard to the persons named ing resolution, to-wit:

A. B. Mullett was the Supervishe incognizant of the trandulern was cognizant of the frandulern contract for cutting and for Maillett made the stock contract he deviated unlawfully from advertisement inviting bids, a from the terms actually ordered that Mullett actually made a Maeller pay for one-half inch of age—not warranted by the advenory the Government not 000. Also, Mullett, in contract, unlawfully deviated

mor by the bid that was accept cost the Government not coo. Also, Mullett, in contract, unlawfully deviated in the prices to be paid, by mately got paid for a certain cit that is, for stone over 150 of the incent of the unlawful is ame for in his bid; and the comment not less than \$12.2 was cognizant of the unlawful it is an experient of the nulawful it is to percent of the process of the fart Su work in Chicago, from its counting that the contract of the imperfect character of its work in Chicago, from its counting that it is to be the contract of the imperfect character of its and secent of the Government of the imperfect character of the interests of the Government of the interests of the Government of the work in the second of the work in the second of the work of the inspector of Stone for four the beginning of the work that the second of the improved certain of the

Government, ft really seems strange that it ild make sport in Scotland his first introlon to English home institutions. It is all to be a seen in Scotland his first introlon to English home institutions. It is all to be a seen in the seem of the seem of the seem of the process of a religion which regards with horror taking of animal life, and immediately beleaving home he made a public profession trahmo-Somajism, on the occasion of his flage to the daughter of the Bramhoster, Babu Keshub Chunner Sen. Keshub der Sen, when he was in England, exsed horror of the slay-and-eat propensities or of god's creatures on the tables of other sters, the number of which his sonw is now increasing.

IVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAIN HUAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House the depots. Leave. | Arriva assenger (daily) 5:00
tpress
nneapolis P

road runs Pullman or any other form of west of Chicago.

GO, BURLINGTON & QUINOT RATEROAN foot of Lake-st., Indiann-av. and Sixteenth-st. anni and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Office, 50 Clark-d at depots. | Leave. | Arrive.

BO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO, NRAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES. Depot, West Side, near laddson at bridge, and any-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st. Leave, | Arrive.

City & Denver Fast Ex. | 2:00 am | 3:25 pm | 2:00 am | 7:55 pm | 2:00 am | 2 O, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY

epot, corner Madison and Canal-sta. Ticke Leave. | Arrive. tin & Minnesota, Green 7:55 a m 7:45 p m and Menasha through Day

sins run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul neapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie s. or via Watertown. LaCrosse, and Winona. ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

| Section | Sect

aturday night runs to Centralis only. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

URG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. orner Canal and Macison-sts. Ticket Offices, k-st., Paimer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

BALTIMORE & OHIO. eve from Exposition Building, feet eket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Paimor Ho, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave: | Arrive. EE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. | Leave. | Arrive.

BURS, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. Incinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.) Leave. Arrive. ti, Indianapolla, Louis-lolumous & East Day * 8:40 a m * 8:70 p m \$ 8:00 p m \$ 10 a m

KANKAKEE LINE ot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-se Leave. | Arrive. ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD

Express 7:50 a m 7:25 p m avenworth & Atch Ex 17:50 a m 7:25 p m avenworth & Atch Ex 17:50 a m 7:25 p m 10:20 a m 10

00 & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILEOAD | Leave. | Arrive.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS. GRAY'S REMEDIES.

T'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE. ark. The Great En-TRADE MARK.

This Remedy

will promptly and
radically cure any
and every case of
Nervous Debility
and Weakness, resuit of Indiscretion,
excess or overwork
of the brain and neryous system; is perfectly harmless, acts

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10 Mechanics Block, Detroit, Mich.
AACK, STEPHENSON & CO., 62 and 54
bloago, wholessle agents, who will supply

MISCELLANEOUS. PEDR. KEAN, South Chark-st., Chicago.

reconally or by mail, free of charge, on all

outs, or special diseases. 17., J. Kers in the

un in the city who warrants cause or no payTHE ELEVEN.

some of the Indicted Ones Come In and Give Bail.

A Summary of the Charges Made Against Them.

that Squelched Indictment-What the Sufferers Say.

Then the United States District Court, Judge dest presiding, convened Saturday morn-there presented themselves a number of erions against whom indictments had been sed the previous evening, and professed and readiness to give ball. Mr. Charles H. and appeared for Mr. Burling, whose bond was out in the sum of \$5,000, Ezra B. McCagg John M. Ewing being the securities. George Pressing, represented by Henry T. Rogers, and the similar sum, his bondsmen being der and August Bauer. Registe Schneider and August Bauer. Register Schneider and August Bauer. Register Sphard's bond was fixed at \$1,000, and John pham and J. R. Walshe went accurity for lexander Wheaton's bond was for \$1,500, william McNeil as his John Angus and William McNeil as his sum of \$500.

Mills and Mueller, at present in an adate, and that he would write to them cure their early attendance, probably by afternoon. In view of this, it was

The Costom-House indictment is against John w Moelier, A. G. Mills, James G. Hill, Edward bring. William A. Potter, George C. Prussing, ord combined, and confederated to defraud to united States out of \$850,000 by furnishing stone, getting pay for unnecessary saw of pretended labor, for double pay for selling, and for pay upon a false and overhuling, and for pay upon measurement of the stone.

That Mueller and Mills caused fraudulent chins to be presented and got pay therefor, and that Hill, Burling, and Prussing certified to these fraudulent claims, whereby their payment

rus secured.
That Hill, Burling, and Prussing accepted infenor stone, knowing it to be such.

That Mueller and Mills presented fraudulent

tend stone, knowing it to be such.

That Mueller and Mills presented fraudulent clams for sawing stone, and that Burling, Hill, and Prussing secured their payment.

That Mueller and Mills presented false claims for labor alleged to have been expended in cutting and dressing stone, and that Hill, Burling, and Prussing certified to their correctness.

That Mueller and Mills presented false claims for the hauling and transportation of stone, and that Hill, Burling, and Prussing certified to the correctness thereof.

The indictment against Register Hibbard is on three counts. The first charges him with willfully, corruptly, and extorsively, and under and by color of his office as Register demanding, taking, receiving, and extorsively, and under and by color of his office as Register demanding, taking, receiving, and extorsively, and under and by color of his office as Register demanding, taking, receiving, and extorsively, and under and by color of his office as Register demanding, taking, receiving, and extorsively, and under and by color of his office as Register demanding, taking, receiving, and extorsively, and under and by color of his office as Register demanding, taking, receiving the surrender of the bankrupt to an exmination, which fee was other than a fee allowed by law. The second count charges him, April 10, 18-77, with taking an illegal fee of \$1 in the case of H. S. Freeman, bankrupt, the carge being for filing and hearing an application for a first meeting of creditors, as he (the Register) falsely, etc., pretended to have done. be for a first meeting of creditors, as he (the Register) faisely, etc., pretended to have done. The count also charges him with taking another ise of \$5, due for pretended service in making arenot on a composition meeting of creditors in the same case; and a fee of \$1, for accepting asspects bond in the same case, as the legster pretended to have done; and a fee of \$1 for approving the bond in the mac case, which the Register falsely, etc., pretended to have done; and the sum of 50 cents, as itse for administering oaths to the bond, with he, the Register, falsely, etc., pretended to have done, whereas, in fact, as the Register well knew, no such fee as due him for filing and hearing the application for a first meeting, for taking the bond, for according it, for administering the oaths. The hird count charges him, Feb. 10, 1877, with taking, receiving, and extorting from the count charges him, Feb. 10, 1877, with taking, receiving, and extorting from the count charges him, Feb. 10, 1877, with taking, receiving, and extorting from the count charges him, Feb. 10, 1877, with taking, receiving, and restorting from the count charges him, feb. 10, 1877, with taking, receiving, and restorting from the count charges him, feb. 10, 1877, with taking, receiving, and restorting from the count charges him, feb. 10, 1877, with taking, receiving, and restorting from the count charges him, feb. with taking, receiving, and extorting from though W. A. Biddie and Robert Barth, bank-rapts, 85 as a fee due him for receiving bank-

pus surrender to an examination, this fee be-gother than allowed by law. In a conversation with a reporter, Register In a conversation with a reporter, Register Hobard said that be had not for years personally made out a fee-bill, but had intrusted that to clerks. In every case to which exceptions had been taken, more items allowed by law had had been taken, more items allowed by law had been omitted than there were items to which objection was made. All the items customarily charged in his fee-bills had been approved by the general practice here, and the special decisions of courts. In many cases even less than legal fees had een charged, and no complaint had ever been made of him except by the Bar Association.

Association.

ENDICOTT.

The indictment against William F. Endicott, late President of the late Central National Bank, is in eight counts. He is charged with embezzling, Jan. 15, 1877, \$1,000 of the bank's funds and unlawfully converting it to his own use, and lending the same to himself, without authority from the Bank Directors, or any proper authority whatever, the sum of \$14,500 of the bank's funds; with embezzing, converting to his own use, and ring, converting to his own use, and lending the same to himself, without authority from the Bank Directors, etc., \$3,300 of the hank's money; and with embezzling, converting to his own use, and lending the same to himself, without authority, etc., \$35,000 of the bank's money. The bail is fixed at \$10,000.

REGISTER CRAIX.

REGISTER CRAIN,
The indictment against this gentleman charges him with taking illegal fees to the extent of \$15. disclaims that the alleged overcharges are allied, and does not seem concerned as to the result.

RESOLUTIONS AND REPORT.

The resolution adopted by the Jury and the record submitted by the Jury and the react submitted by the Jury and the react submitted by them to Judge Blodgett Blodget are as follows:

Resolution That from the evidence, documentary end only before this Grand Jury, it is our judgment that A. B. Mulletf, Supervising Architect; J. B. Robinson, Solicitor of the Treasury; J. C. Raman, Superintendent of the building; and c. A. Montrose. Inspector of Material, are all more or less guity of criminal acts a connection with the work upon the dataset tustom-House brior to and during the year A. D. 1875, by which the United States were defranced of a large amount of money; but, being lared by the statute of limitations from indictions are deem it our duty to report the same to the presiding Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District Ontific the Northern District of Illinois.

Appled Nev. 18, 1878.

A. B. S. Resonance of the Point of Illinois.

Also the previous and the Accompany-ing resolute persons named in the accompany-ing resolute in which the States they believe from the evidence, in reason to the persons named in the accompany-ing resolute to write.

following facts, as they believe from the evidence, in ragact the persons amed in the accompanying resolutes, to-wit:

A. B. Belliet was the Supervising Architect from the Repolice of the work till Jan. 1, 1875, and he was explicit the two this Jan. 1, 1875, and he was explicit to the fraudulent character of the exists fee cutting and for sawing the stone. Mallest made the stock contract, and in so doing a swinder actually offered by said Nuclier, so that Enthemen inviting brids, and also deviated from the terms actually offered by said Nuclier, so that Enthet extensity made a contract allowing being a swinder actually offered by said Nuclier, so that Enthet extensity made a contract allowing saids pay for one-half inch of margin—or rough a swinder actually offered by said Nuclier, so that Enthet extensity made a contract allowing the warranted by the advertisement for bids, but it is bid that was accepted; and this fraud the Government not less than \$25, to the price to be paid, by which Mueller ultimately got paid for a certain class of large stong-life in for stone over 150 onbic feet—five cents as for stone over 150 onbic feet—five cents as for stone over 150 onbic feet—five cents as for stone over 150 onbic feet—five cents are formed in the bid; and this fraud cost the organizant of the unlawful payment of the said for the stone of the stone of the stone of the said in May, 1875, and was, as the jury for the reserve fund.

Another of the stone to ready there years the beginning of the work, and, as the jury further represents that the said C. A. Montrose has likely to the stone of the stone delivered accepted, and of the labor charged did by the laboracted and also the said for, but which was not required by the imperfect character of the stone delivered accepted, and of the labor charged did by the stone of the stone to ready the paid for, but which was not required by the paid for, but which was not required by the states of the flower of the said for, a large amount as the beginning of the work, and, as

L. B. Simes, Secretary.

The Otalks indictment.

The jury also directed the District-Attorney operare another indictment against Register thought for perjury, based on the allegation

that be had not made return of all his fees as required by law. The indictment was prepared by Judge Bangs, but shortly before the adjournment of the lury he appeared in the jury-room and said:

"Gentlemen, I have drafted the indictment according to your directions, and here it is. I have, however, had a conversation with Judge Blodgett, and he instructs me to tell the jury that the second count of the indictment is improper, as Mr. Hibbard's action in regard to the June fees was sustained by him, and was in accordance with the law. He desires me to say further that, if the jury are dissatisfied, they can come into court and he will read the law to them."

There was a dead silence for some moments. The jurors exchanged looks of astonishment. Judge Bangs withdrew, and then the expressions of opinion that were freely made were quite uncomplimentary to Judge Blodgett. Some were anxious to go on and boldly present the disputed indictment, notwithstanding the order of Blodgett, but others were moderate. The District-Atterney was recalled, and stated that, if the jury persisted in their intention to send in the indictment, he should be compelled to withhold it from the jury. Accordingly, no action was taken. This incident detained the jury from 7 o'clock until 9, so that the hour was late when they finally marched into court, made their report to Judge Blodgett, and were discharged.

A reporter questioned the District-Attorny on

when they finally marched into court, made their report to Judge Blodgett, and were discharged.

A reporter questioned the District-Attorny on the subject, who said that the law requiring the Register to make return of his fees was susceptible of two constructions. The jury put one construction on it, and Mr. Hibbard had acted on another. After they had voted upon the indictment for perjury,—for swearing to a false report,—the Court instructed the District-Attorney that, upon application of these Registers, as above set forth, for a construction of the statute, the Court had given the construction upon which the Register had acted; and that, having thus acted, it was exceedingly improper to bring in an indictment for perjury. The only source of legal advice by the Grand Jury is either the District-Attorney or the Court. Upon being advised by the Court that such was the construction which he had given to the statute, Mr. Bangs stated the fact, and added to the jury that it would be proper for them, if they desired, to go into the court-room and take the advice of the Court. Thereupon the jury said they were cutirely satisfied, and acquiesced in his determination to withhold the indictment.

ARCHATECT HILL.

withhold the indictment.

ARCH-TECT HILL

was interviewed by the Washington correspondent of The Tribuns regarding his indictment, and stated that he really had nothing to say; that he did not know the nature of the indictments; and that he was thoroughly conscious that he had always been an honest man. He was particularly dissatisfied with the tone of the Associated Press dispaten from Chicago, which, he charged, was outrageous and without justification. Hill does not expect to go to Chicago to give bail, but supposes the process will be that he will be served with a warrant by the United States Marshal in Washington District at the request of the Marshal in Chicago, and that he can give bail at Washington. If this plan is followed, Hill may not go to Chicago until the time of his trial. He says, however, he wants an early and separate trial, as he desires to obtain the associate to exhibit

Chicago until the time of his trial. He says, however, he wants an early and separate trial, as he desires to obtain the specdiest possible vindication. He declares that there can be no other result of a fair trial. He does not desire to be tried on a joint ludictment, as he wishes to stand upon his own responsibility.

The question of the suspension of Hill pending trial has not been settled. Walsh, Superintendent of Construction at St. Louis, was not suspended until some time after the indictments had been found, and was not then suspended until the District-Attorney had declared that it would be impossible to get evidence against him as long as he had office.

NEWSPAPER-HISTORY.

Peoria (iii.) Journal.
The St. Louis Times, which was started Dennis A. Mahoney, Stilson Hutchins, and John Hodnett in 1862, was consolidated with the St. Louis Journal on Saturday last. The men who started the Times have lived eventful lives. Nearly thirty years ago Mr. Mahoney first entered the newspaper business upon the Dubuque Hera'd. John Hodnett, his nephew, was at this time a mere boy, and resided in Philadelphia, but was induced to come West later in life, and given a position on the Herald. He was a practical printer, and the only printer among them who started the Times. The Herald up to 1856 prospered and made money. Associated with Mr. Mahoney in the publication of the Heraid was J. B. Dorr, who died during the first year of the War. The panic of 1856 left the Herald in a bad way financially. Franc Wilkie, now of the the War. The pasie of 1800 left the Horse in an old any Amacality. Frame White, now of the Chemistry on the War the Horse's become an ultra Democratic paper. If his palastered all over with chattel mortragges so; unlike two of the Peoria soggest of the presser day. One count of the stand the Horse's field taken upon the breaking out of the Maring's between the Count of the stand the Horse's field taken upon the breaking out of the County of the Horse's war dering newspaper man—an adventurer, more took the editorial control of the Horse's will John Modrett took the official county of the Horse's war and the County of the Horse's war and the County of the County in the County in the County of the County in the County of the County in the County of the County in the County in the County in the County in the County of the County in th Chicago Times, was city editor of the Heraid. At the breaking out of the War the Heraid become an ultra Democratic paper. It was plastered all over with chattel mortgages no; unlike two of

One for the School-Jescher.

A fellow by the name of E-hraim Hazeltine wrote to a down-town book eller as follows:

"Dere sur: if yew hev gut a look caled Daniel Webster on a brige pleas to as id me a coppy by Pyser's express c. o. d.—I way! ter get it termorrer if l kln, caus my spein techer says i oughter hey it."

COL. INGERSOLL.

An Interview with the Noted Infidel,

In Which He Replies to Newspaper-Criticisms on His Lectures.

tacks the Bible, and Beligion Generally.

Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 23.
Col. Ingersoll's lectures have been the subject of severe criticism by certain Cincinnati papers. In this week's issue of the Catholie Telegraph appears a three-column editorial con-demnatory of the Colonel and his lectures, and one of the long articles of the Gazette is also re-produced. A Commercial reporter was dispatchd yesterday to ascertain the Colonel's views on the subject. Mr. Ingersoll was found in his

lowing interview ensued:

Reporter—"Colonel, have you noticed the criticisms made on your lectures by the Cincinnati Gazette and the Catholic Telegraph?"

Col. I.—"I have read portions of the arti-

Reporter-" What do you think of them?"

apartments at the Burnet House, and the fol-

Col. I.-" Well, they are HARDLY OF IMPORTANCE ENOUGH o form a distinct subject of thought."

Reporter—" Well, what do you think of the attempted argument of the Gazette against your

lecture on Moses?"

Col. I.—"The writer endeavors to show that, considering the ignorance prevalent 4,000 years ago, God did as well as one could reasonably expect; that God at that time did not have the peet; that God at that time did not have the advantage of telescope, microscope, and spectrum; and that for this reason a few mistakes need not excit our special wonder. He also shows that, althought God was in favor of slavery, he introduced me reforms; but whether the reforms were beiended to perpetuate slavery or to help the save, is not stated. The article has nothing to do with my position. I am perfectly willing to admit that there is a land called Egypt; that the Jews were once slaves; that they got way and started a little country of their own. Ill this may be true without proving that they were miraculously fed in the wilderness, or that water ran up hill, or that God went into partnership with hornets or snakes. There may have been a mian by the name of Moses without proving that sticks were turned into snakes. A white ago a missionary addressed a Sunday-school. In the course of his remarks he said that he had been to Mount Ararat, and had brought a stone from that mountain. He requested the children to pass in line before him so that they could all get a look at this wonderful stone. After they had all seen it he said: 'You will as you grow up meet people who will deny that there ever was a flood, or that God saved Noah and the animals in the ark; and theu you can tell them that you know better, because you saw a stone from the very mountain where the ark rested.' That is precisely the kind of argument used in the Gazette. The article was written by someone who does not quite believe in the inspiration of the Scriptures himself, and, were if no or admit that thord made known His will to Mohammed in any substantial manner. Of course the Gazette would answer all this by saying that Mohammed in any substantial manner. Of course the Gazette would answer all this by saying that Mohammed in any substantial manner. Of course the Gazette would answer all this by saying that Mohammed in any substantial manner. Of course the Gazette would answer all this by saying that Mohammed in any substantial manner. Of co advantage of telescopt; microscope, and spec-trum; and that for the reason a few mistakes

ever."
Reporter—" Did you notice what the Catholic Reporter—"Did you notice what the Catholic Teagraph said about your lecture being negrammatical?"

Col. I.—"Yes, sir; I saw zn extract from it. In the Catholic Teagraph occurs the following: "The lecture was a failure as brilliant as Ingersoil's flashes of ungrammatical rhetoric." After making this statement with the HEREDITARY ARRÉGANCE OF A PRIEST, after finding fault with my 'ungrammatical statement with the statement with t

after finding fault with my 'ungrammatical

Moses as a niyth!"

Col. I.—"I do. I say this: All men of Science and men of sease look upon the Mosek accounts and men of sease look upon the Mosek account as a minimum of sease look upon the Mosek account as a minimum of sease look upon the Mosek account as t

ever it has had authority, it has destroyed human liberty. It reduced Italy to a bund-organ, Spain to a guitar, Ireland to exile, Portugal to contempt. Catholicism is the upas-tree in whose shade the intellect of man has withered. The recollection of the massacre of St. Bartholomew should make a priest silent, and the recollection of the same massacre should make a Protestant careful. I can afford to be maligned by a priest, when the same paper denounces Garibald, the hero of Italy, as a 'pet tiger' to Victor Emmanuel. I could not afford to be praised by such a man. I thank him for his abuse."

Reporter—"What do you think of the noise

abuse."

Reporter—"What do you think of the point that no one is able to judge of abuse things unless he is a Hebrew scholar?"

Col. I.—"I do not think it is necessary to understand Hebrew to decide as to the probability or springs gushing out of dead bones, or of the dead getting out of their graves, or of the probability of Gives His Views on the Sunday Question, and At-

probability of
RAVENS KEEPING A BOTEL FOR WANDERING
PROPIETS.

I hardly think it is necessary even to be a
Greek scholar to make up my mind as to
whether devils actually left a person and took
refuge in the bodies of swine. Besides, if the
Bible is not properly translated, the circulation
ought to stop until the corrections are made. I
am not accountable if God made a revelation to
me in a language that He knew I never would
understand. If He wishes to convey any information to my mind, He certainly should do
it in English before He eternally damned me for
paving no attention to it."

Reporter—"Are not many of the contradictions in the Bible owing to mistranslations?"

Col. I.—"No. Nearly all of the mistranslations have been made to help out the text. It
would be much worse, much more contradictory, had it been correctly translated. Nearly
all of the mistaka, as Mr. Weller would say,
have been made for the purpose of harmony."

Reporter—"How many errors do you suppose
there are?"

Col. I.—"Well, I don't know. It has been
reported that the American Bible Society appointed a committee to hunt for errors, and the
said committee returned about 24,000 to 25,000.

And thereupon the leading men said, To correct
so many errors will destroy the confidence of
the common becopie in the sacredness of the
Scriptures. Thereupon it was decided not to
correct any. I saw it stated the other day that
a very prominent divine charged upon the Bible
Society that they knew they were publishing a
book full of errors."

Reporter—"What is your opinion of the Bible,
anylow?"

Col. I.—" My first objection is, PRODUCTION A BOTEL FOR WANDERING

Reporter—"What is your opinion how?"
Col. I.—"My first objection is,

anthow!"

Col. I.—"My first objection is,
IT IS NOT TRUE.

"Second—It is not inspired.

"Third—It upholds human slavery.

"Fourth—It sanctions concubinage.

"Fifth—It commands the most infamously cruel acts of war, such as the utter destruction of old men and little children."

"Sixth—Alter killing fathers, mothers, and brothers, it commands the Generals to divide out the girls among the soldiers and priests. Beyond this, infamy has never gone. If any God made this order, I am opposed to him.

"Secenth—It upholds human sacrifice, or, at least, seems to, from the following: "Notwithstanding, uo devoted thing that a man shall devote unto the Lord of all that he hath, both of man and beast, and of the field of his possession, shall be sold or redeemed; every devoted thing is most holy unto the Lord. None devoted, which shall be devoted of men, shall be redeemed, but shall surely be put to death." Twenty-seventh chapter of Leviticus, 23th and 29th verses.

"Eighth—Its laws are abstret, and the punishments cruel and unjust. Think of Killing a Man Pon Making Hall-Oll."

ishments cruel and unjust. Think of killing a Man For Making Hall-Oil! Sunday. "North—It upholds polygamy.

Sunday.

"Nnth—It upholds polygany.

"Tenth—It knows nothing of astronomy, nothing of geology, nothing of astronomy, nothing of geology, nothing of astronomy, nothing of geology, nothing of religious liberty, and teaches a man to kill his fown wife if she differs with him on religious that is to say, if he is orthodox. There is no book in the world in which can be found so much that is thoroughly despicable and infamous. Of course there are some good passages, some good sentiments. But they are, at least in the Old Testament, few and far between

"Tweigh—It treats woman like a beast, and man like a slave. It fills neaven with tyranny, and earth with hypocrisy and grief."

Reporter—"Do you thinks any book inspired?"

Col. I.—"No, sir, I do not think any book is inspired. But, if it had been the intention of this God to give to man an shapired book. He should have waited until backspeare's time, and used Shakspeare as the Instrument. Then there never would have been any doubt as to the inspiration of the book. There is more beauty, more goddness, more intelligence in Shakspeare than in all the sacred books of this world."

Reporter—"What do you think, as a Free-Thinker, of the Sunday diestion in Cincinnati?"

Col. I.—"I think that it is a good thing to have

Col. I.—"I think that it is a good thing to have a day of recreation, a day of rest, a day of joy,NOT A DAY OF DYSPEPSIALAND THEOLOGY.
I am in favor of opers and theatres, music and NOT A DAY OF DYSPEPSIA AND THEOLOGY.

I am in favor of operas and theatres, music and happiness, on Sunday. I am opposed to all excesses on any day. If the efergy will take half the pains to make the people intelligent that they do to make them supersitious, the world will soon have advanced so far that it can enjoy itself without excess. The ministers want Sunday for themselves. They mant everybody to come to church because they can go nowhere else. It is like the story of a man coming home at 3 o'clock in the morning, who, upon being asked by his wife how he could come at such a time of night, replied, 'Thertact is, every other place is shut up.' The orthodox clergy know that their churches will remain empty if any other place remains open. Don't forget to say that I mean orthodox clurches, orthodox tiergy, because I have great respect for Unitarians and Universalists."

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

To the Educe of The Tribune.

ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY, CHAM-PAIGN, Ill., Nov. 22.-May I ask your attention to the accompanying circular, and that you will not only have it inserted in your daily and weekly editions, but will make editorial mention of the Institute!

I can but think it presents a rare opportunity to farmers and others to hear courses of lectures on subjects of much importance to them, by men who ought to be unusually competent to discuss the topics indicated. The work is done tratuitously by the University, and it is hoped the press will aid us in endeavoring to interest a large number in this effort. Yours traly,

G. E. Morrow,

Professor of Agriculture.

Professor of Agriculture.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE.

CHANPAION, Ill., Nov. 20, 1878.—The College of Agriculture of the Illinois Industrial University will hold an Agricultural Institute at the University, from Monday, Jan. 27, to Friday, Jan. 31, 1879. which all interested in Agriculture are invited to attend.

The Institute will open on Monday evening with an address by the Regent of the University, on 'The Relation of Pood-Production to Population and Civilization.'

During the forenoons of the four succeeding days, courses of tectures—four in each course—will be given by members of the Faculty, on the following subjects:

"Soils and Their Management"; "Animal Hushandry"; "Diseases of Animals "; "Planf-Growth"; "Chemistry"; "Rural Architecture and Hygiene." Those in attendance will be advised to select three of these courses, in which they are especially interested, and to regularly attend these. Some of these courses will be devoted to more general lectures and discussions on agricultural topics by members of the Faculty, aided by representatives of the loading agricultural interests of the State.

In the evenings a course of lectures on the "Political Economy of Agriculture" will be given by the Regent.

Opportunity will be given for the examination of the University Museums and Collections, and the Library will be ore or charges of any kind.

Raduced fare on the railroads remains through

writing out applications for renewals of Gen. Sherman's 'annuals.' Last night Heller pitched upon Gen. Sherman in the audience to display some object which the blindfolded assistant on the platform was to describe by 'second sight.' There was a little titter in the orchestra-geats when Gen. Sherman handed Heller some passes out of a bundle, and the assistant began repeating, 'Pass Gen. W. T. Sherman,' etc.; but fancy the roar when a boy in the gallery leaned over, with his eyes on the thick bundle of passes, and remarked, with a low whistle that could be heard all over the theatre, 'By Jove, but don't he travel cheap?'"

MARINE NEWS.

GRAIN SHIPMENTS BY LAKE. The following tables show the shipments of grain from the port of Chicago for the week ending with



Vessel. Bo. bris. Vessel. A. Prop Portage. 4.00) Prop Prigeon ... A. Prop Pay Gould. 900 Prop Montana. ... Prop Delaware. 1, 200 Prop Philadelphia. Prop Delaware. 1, 210 Prop Namus. Prop Potomac. 1, 210 Prop Namus. Prop Juniata. 400 Schr Menominee. Prop Alaska. 900 . .14, 139 Grand total, including flour reduced to grain, 1, 174, 336 bu of grain.

THE SEASON DRAWING TO A CLOSE. Marine insurance will expire next Saturday, and with it the season of navigation of 1878, which has been about as bad for sail craft as any ever has been about as bad for sail craft as any ever experienced on the lakes. Vessels arriving now are generally going into winter quarters, but a few will probably make another trip below if the freights are high enough to warrant it. The season has been good for the regular propeller lines, on account of the large quantities of merchandise shipped from Eastern cities by canal and lake. The Eric Canal is to remain open until Dec. 7, but shippers here are not anxious to send grain forward in large quantities at present.

PORT HURON.

Post Hunos, Mich., Nov. 24.—The tug Mocktempt the release of the schr George H. Waud, ashore at Sand Beach, as soon as the sea runs down sufficient for inshore work. The vessels reported aground leased.

Post Western Associated Press.

Post Hunon, Mich., Nov. 24.—Passed up—Props M. Mills, Rassia, Annie Smith, Cormorant with Bright Eyes, and sich Kelderhouse.

Down—Props Champlain, China, Benton, Oakland, Allegheny and barges, V. Swain and consort, N. Mills and barges, A. A. Turner and barges, Michigan end barges, Seah Porter.

Wind northeast, brisk. Weather cloudy.

MILWAUKEE. Mill WAUKER. Wis., Nov. 24.—Arrived from below—Schrs David A. Wells, John B. Merrill, Thomas H. Howland.
A northeast wind has kept the downward-bound fleet in port.

ERIE.

Special Dissaich to The Tribune.

ERIE. Pa., Nov. 24. —Arrivals—Schr Alleghery, Departures Schrs Young America, Ogarita, Buf-

falo; schr Clara Parker, Chicago. NAVIGATION NOTES

CHICAGO.

The tug O. B. Green left yesterday for Sturgeon Bay Canal, where she will be employed for a while.
The tug Waters, from Michigan City, was in port yesterday, and left again for that place with two stone laden scows. The schrs S. J. Tilden, A. J. Rogers, Minnie Slawson. John Miner, and several others were stripped yesterday, preparatory to laying up. Eight or ten lower lakers arrived yesterday, and

most of them will lay up here for the winter. The wind was fair from the northwest, and but few craft left port.
A letter from Capt. Joe Palcon at St. Louis an-A letter from Capt. Joe Falcon at St. Louis announces the arrival of the Chicago Yacht Falcon at that city. Capt. Peter Falcon will join his son at Cairo, and the vessel will proceed on down the Mississippi River to the Gulf.

The bark Two Fannies was towed from the Blast Furnace to Clark street bridge in forty minutes. The vessels chartered for one from this port to Cleveland, via Escanaba, may have some trouble getting their cargoes. A steam-enrine has been employed for the past three weeks keeping the pockets free, that the ore may not be frozen with rain and snow.

ELSEWHERE.

The revenue cutter Pessenden has laid up at De-

The review cutet roll.

The schr Merry, prop Huron City, scow Dawn, and barges Ryan, Crocker, and Joseph are laid up at Sandusky.

All the elevators on the west side of Buffalo River have closed and will not take in any more grain this season.

The Detroit Free Frees of Saturday contained another article on the subject of a proposed new

but "rumors" and "talk" as foundation for the matter.

The tug Hector was damaged by fire at Detroit Friday morning to the extent of \$2,500. The origin of the fire is not known. She was owned by Capt. Whipple, and valued at \$7,000, and she is insured for \$5,000.

L. B. Fortier libeled the steam-barge Jenners and tow barge Racine at Buffalo Friday last for damage done the schr Mary E. Perew at Sand Beach Harbor two weeks age. The amount claimed is \$600. The vessels were bonded and released.

The Lighthouse Inspector of the Tenth District gives notice that the work of taking up the buoys of Lake Erie and the Detroit River (bell-w Detroit) for the winter has been begun, and will probably be completed before the 1st prox. Small scantling buoys will be left (to be carried away by the ice) to mark the more important stations in place of the buoys removed.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following are the arrivals and actual sailings at this port for the forty-eight hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

o'clock last night:
Schr Robbie Knapp, North Cape, fish, Rush street,
Schr T. K., Avery, Maniste, Jumber, Evalst Silp,
Proc Skylard, Fackard's Pier, lumber, Kvalst Silp,
Frankard's Pier, lumber, Hush street,
Schr L. M. Forress, Manistee, lumber, Market,
Schr C. B. Jopes, Menominee, lumber, Sampso
lip. Schr J. Dresden, White Lake, wood, State street. Schr C. C. Trowbridge, Egg Harbor, sundries, Bur ington.
Schr Four Brothers, Holland, ties, Market.
Schr Fou W. Louis, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Prop Peerleas, Duluis, sundries, Washington street.
Prop Leiand. Elk Rapida sundries, Ruan street.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush street.
Schr Yankes Blade, Ludington, lumber, Tweifth Star Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries, Emsh street.
Schir Yankes Blade, Ludington, lumber, Tweifth Street Tom Pains, Studington, lumber, Tweifth Street Tom Pains, Studington, lumber, Wester Schur Magdalean, White Lake, wood, Chicago avenue, Street Higgle & Jones, Buffalo, coal, State street. Schir H. G. M. Filer, Muskeyon, lumber, Stetson Silp, Star Higgle & Jones, Buffalo, coal, State street, Schir Marinette, Mchominee, lumber, Stetson Silp, Schr Eldorado, Menominee, lumber, State street, Prop Harder, Menominee, marines, State street, Prop Hoffer, Menominee, Market, Schr B. Walbridge, Menominee, State street, Prop Hoffer, Market, Schr Mars, Ludington, lumber, Market, Schr Imperiat, Albeens, Immber, Market, Schr Mars, Ludington, lumber, Market, Schr Mars, Ludington, lumber, Market, Schr H. D. Moore, Muskegon, lumber, Market, Schr H. D. Moore, Muskegon, lumber, Market, Schr M. States, Horn's Piet, ites, Hoes Issiand Doel, Schr H. D. Coyne, Buffalo, coal, Eighteenth street, Schr M. Schr, E. A. Nicholson, Bay City, salt, Madison afreck, Schr E. A. Nicholson, Bay City, salt, Madison afreck, Schr E. A. Nicholson, Bay City, salt, Madison afreck, Schr E. A. Holmest, Frankfort, lumber, Market, Schr E. A. Holmest, Frankfort, lumber, Market, Schr E. A. Holmest, Frankfort, lumber, Market, Schr J. H. Holmest, Frankfort, lumber, Market, Schr J. H. Holmest, Marquette, lumber, Market, Schr J. H. Holmest, Marquette, lumber, Market, Schr J. H. Holmest, Marquette, lumber, Market, Schr W. B. Allen, Cheboygan, lumber, Market, Schr W. B. Allen, Cheboygan, lumber, Market, Schr M. Romer, Buffalo, coal, North Market, Schr M. Romer, Buffalo, coal, North Market, Schr M. Schr, B. G. Dunbar, Market, Schr M. Schr, B. G. Dunbar, Market, Schr M. Schreit, Market, Schr M. Schreit, Market, Schr M. Schreit, Market

Schr Franch Fame, Muskegon, fumber, Sempson Sita, Schr Pring Cloud. Cheboygan, lumber, Arusid Silp, Schr Lincoln Dall, Muskegon, lumber, Arusid Silp, Schr Lincoln Dall, Muskegon, lumber, Market, Schr & Arise, February, Cond. History Central, Schr & Tilden, Civerland, coal, History Central, Schr & Tilden, Civerland, coal, Gas House Silg, Schr H. J. Webb. Cleveland, coal, Gas House Silg, Schr H. Simmons, Muskegon, Immber, Market, Prop Tempsis, White Lake, lumber, State street, Schr Tempsis, Walte Lake, lumber, State Street, Schr Tempsis, Walte Lake, lumber, State

Prop Avon, Buffalo, sundries, Washington street. Tug A. C. Waters, Michigan City, light, Rush street. Scow Bline Belle, Manistee, bark, Division street. Tug New Era, Grand Haven, towing, Rush street. Cell Transfer, Muskegon, jumber, Allen Silp. Schr Cts, Of Grand Rayles, Muskegon, Ismber, Samson Silp. Schr City of Grand Rayles, Muskegon, lumber, Samson Silp. Schr City of Grand Rayles, Muskegon, Immer, Samson Silp.

Schr D. M. Norton, Racine, Jumber, Market.
Schr Amoskeag, Manistes, Jumber, Milnols Central
Schr Amoskeag, Manistes, Jumber, Market.
Schr Amoskeag, Manistes, Jumber, Market.
Schr Kittie Grant, Benton Harbor, immber, Market.
Schr Mary E. Cook, Hamilo, Jumber, Mud Lake.

Prop Dover, Montreal, sundries.
Prop R. C. Brittain, Saugarinck, sundries.
Prop Menomines, Green Bar, sundries.
Prop Menomines, Green Bar, sundries.
Prop Potomac, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Potomac, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop J. H. Gween, Escanaba, sundries.
Prop J. H. Gween, Escanaba, sundries.
Schr D. H. Gween, Escanaba, sundries.
Schr D. H. Gween, Escanaba, sundries.
Schr W. H. Den Buffalo, grain.
Schr W. H. Mason, Muskegon, Iright.
Schr Glara, Muskegon, Hight.
Schr Glara, Muskegon, Hight.
Schr B. B. Pomeroy, Menomines, Hight.
Schr S. B. Fomeroy, Menomines, Hight.
Schr S. B. Fomeroy, Menomines, Hight.
Prop Mary Groth, Muskegon, Hight.
Prop Mary Groth, Muskegon, Hight.
Prop Alasta, Eric, sundries.
Prop Charles, Manistes, Might.
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Prop Mary George B. Sloan, Buffalo, grain.
Schr America, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Philadelphia, Buffalo, grain.
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Prop Philadelphia, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Patroffe, Menominee, Light.
Schr E. Williams, Menominee, Jught.
Schr E. Williams, Menominee, Jught.
Schr Schr C. Michaelson, Ludington, light, Schr Belott, Ludington, light. Schr L. A. Barton, Muskegon, light. Schr Ottawa, Manistee, light. Schr B. F. Wade, Ludington, sundries, Schr Black Hawk, Manistee, light. Schr Black B. Merrill, Muskegon, light, Schr Schr Gly of Chicago, Muskegon, light, Schr City of Chicago, Muskegon, light. Schr Marion Hannas, Buffulo, grain,

BLUE GRASS BUG-JUICE.

lively Racket at a Religious Revival in

Laurel County, Kentucky—A Reverend Brother Overloaded with Whisky.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

LIVINGSTON, Ky., Nov. 20.—During a protracted meeting at a Baptist church in Laurel County, between this place and London, last Sunday, the minister who was to officiate at the 11 o'clock service, Carter by name, entered the church with a pair of saddle-pockets thrown over his shoulder. His demeanor attracted the attention of many persons who were to be his hearers, but none dare say at first that they thought he was drinking; so Carter entered the pulpit, where he kneeled down as if to pray suently, which was his custom on entering the pulpit. He remained in this attitude such a length of time that an Elder of the church ad vanced to see what was the matter, when, to his surprise, two great bottles of whisky were discovered, and, upon advancing closer, the Elder found Brother Carter to be beastly

This fact was at once announced to the and This fact was at once amounced to the audience, and the meeting was broken up in confusion. Outside the church, seated upon the fence, were a lot of "Sunday loafers," such as are usually found lounging outside, and when the crowd began leaving the church, these fellows cried "fight," which had the usual effect of causing a row, and, for a short time, things were quite meilow; and, beside some badly-bruised faces, a young man named Williams fired two shots from his pistol into the crowd. One shot struck little Emma Long in the side, and the other penetrated the bonnet of Mrs. Wheelock.

the other penetrated the bonnet of Mrs. Whee-lock.

During the melee outside, somebody tackled Brother Carter inside the building, and a lively fight occurred; but the Reverend gentleman came out best, as he floored his antagonist by bresking a quart-bottle of his lavorite fluid over his forehead, and the whisky had the effect of almost suffocating the man. At this point, a great, big, strapping six-footer, named Brown, rushed into Carter with the vim of an African lion, and the result was, that Carter went out with a bop, skip, and jump on the point of Brown's toe. The whole racket was one among the richest seenes that ever occurred within the Brown's toe. The whole racket was one among the richest seemes that ever occurred within the limits of Laurel County. It is understood that the Grand Jury will take hold of the matter, especially as far as young Williams and the Rev. Carter are concerned. The little girl wounded was but elightly injured.

A SUDDEN DEATH.

A SUDDEN DEATH.

There is something terrible in the thought of having our friends stricken down at our side, without a parting word of endearment or consolation,—one moment at our side in the flush of vigorous life, cheering our hearts with their loving sympathy; the next at our feet, pale with death, deaf to our cries and heedless of our tears. Every excessively fat person is in instant danger of such a death. Seven-tenths of the victims of obesity die of heart disease or appolexy. Allan's Anti-Fat, the only remedy for obesity, reduces the weight by regulating the digestion and assimilation of the food. It is perfectly harmless, and its use will insure, in every instance, a reduction of weight from two to five pounds a week. to five pounds a week.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. THANKSGIVING WEEK!

ROSEDALE!

With an unequaled cast, magnificent costumes, and even new and beautiful sets, the most elaborate ever given in one play in this city, and never equaled in the country.

Remamber three Matiness this week—Wednesday,
Thursday, and Saturday.

PRIORS { Evening—use, roe, 78c, and \$1.00.

PRIORS { Matiness—Only 25c and 50c.

Our next grand production will be Thos. Whiffen's ex
citing play, A DOUBLE LIFE.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Thanksgiving Week. Grand Gals Week. Three Mati-nees. Monday, Nov. 25, every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matince, with Special Etra Matinee Thanksgiving Afternoon at 2 o'clock, the most laugh-able entertainment in existence. ELIZA WEATHERSBY'S PROLIQUES And Mr. N. C. GOODWIN, Jr., in their very uncessful new Musical Bagatelle entitled HOBBIES, introduc-ing Mr. GOODWIN'S Wonderful Imitations of Celebrated Actors.

Monday, Dec. 2, the celebrated actress, Mrs. D. P. BOWERS.

HAMLIN'S THEATRE,
67 Clark-st., opposite new Goort House.
MONDAY, Nov. 25, the Great Senantional Drama,
THE STREETS OF NEW YORK, Produced with Startling and Realistic Effects. New Scenery. A STEAM FIRE KNGINE in Pull Operation, Drawn by Horses, and Manned and Worked by a Pull Fire Company, in the Great Fire Scene.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
To-night (this week only) the Great Smotional Play,
A. CELLEBRATED CASE;
Under the auspices of SHOOK & PALMER UNION
SQUARE THEATRE, New York. Seenery from New
York. Also scenery by Mr. Strong. Cast: Messrs. J.
W. Collier, E. K. Cullier, Varrey, Thorae, O'Brien,
Mrs. Baker, Miss Markley, Skerrett, Dascomb, Bessic
Turner, and others of thestrical renown. Instances
Wednesdays and Salurdays at Z. Masince Thanksriving. STARCH.

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Is absolutely odorless, and Chemically Pure.

It is susceptible of the highest and most lasting Polish.

It possesses greater strength of body than other trade brands.

It is packed in Pound Parcels.

Pull Weight guaranteed.

It costs less money than any Starch in the World.

It is manufactured in the heart of the greatest cereal region of the Globe.

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ANDREW ERKENBRECHER,
CINCINNATI.

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FAYOR & RANUSS,
Bole North waters Agents, Unique

PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO. HELP! FOR THE WEAK, DEBILITATED

The afflicted can now be restored to perfect health and bodily energy, without the use of medicine of any kind. PULVERMACHER'S

ELECTRIC BELTS

AND BANDS, For self-application to any part of the body,

The most learned physicians and scientific men of Europe and this country indorse them. These noted Curative appliances have now stood the test for upward of thirty years, and are protected by Letters-Patent in all the principal countries of the world. They were decreed the only Award of Merit for Electric Appliances at the great World's Exhibitions—Paris, Philadelphia, and elsewhere—and have been found the most valuable, sate, simple, and efficient known treatment for the cure of disease.

meet every requirement.

READER, ARE YOU AFFLICTED?

and wish to recover the same degree of health, strength, and energy as experienced in former years? Do any of the following symptoms or class of symptoms meet your diseased condition? Are you suffering from ill-health in any of its many and multifaridiseased condision? Are you suffering from ill-health in any of its many and multifarious forms, consequent upon a lingering, nervous, chronic or functional disease? Do you feel nervous, debilitated, freiful, timid, and lack the power of will and action? Are you subject to loss of memory, have spells of fainting, fullness of blood in the head, feel listless, moping, unfit for business or pleasure, and subject to fits of melancholy? Are your kidneys, stomach, or blood, in a disordered condition? Do you suffer from rheumatism, neuralgia or aches and pains? Have you been indiscreet in early years and find yourself harassed with a multitude of gloomy symptoms? Are you timid, nervous, and forgetful, and your mind continually dwelling on the subject? Have you lost confidence in yourself and energy for business pursuits? Are you subject to any of the following symptoms: Restless nights, broken sleep, nightmare, dreams, palpitation of the heart, bashfulness, coufusion of ideas, aversion to society, dizziness in the head, dimness of sight, pimples and bioteies on the face and buck, and other despondent symptoms? Thousands of young men, the middle-aged, and even the old, suffer from nervous and physical debility. Thousands of females, too, are broken down in health and spirits from disorders peculiar to their sex, and who, from false modesty or neglect prolong their sufferings. Why, then, further neglect a subject so productive of health and happiness when there is at hand a means of restoration?

PULVERMACHER'S ELECTRIC BELTS AND BANDS cure these various diseased conditions, after all other means fail, and we offer the most convincing testimony direct from the af-licted themselves, who have been restored to

after drugging in vain for months and years.
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FORSALE

NEWSPAPER

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TRIBUNE CO., Chicago. DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION. The undersigned, heretofore doing business under a firm name of WHITLESKY & PETRIES, have a day dissolved partnership by mutual consent. J. Whitlesev, having purchased the entire interest of Whitlesev, having purchased the entire interest of Whitlesev, having purchased the entire interest of the business are under the late firm, and will settle all demandant the same.

Chicago, Nov. 21, 1878. J. W. C. PETRIES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. National Line of Steamships.

. SAILING TWICE A WEEK PROM New York to Queenstown, Liverpool, and London. Cabin passage from \$50 to \$70 carrency. Excursion lickets at reduced rates. Stoerage, \$30. Drafts on real Britain and Ireland.
For sailings and further information apply to P. B. LARGON, No. 4 South Clark-st. NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Satur day from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-sa, Hobokes Rales of Passage-From New Tork to Southampton London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, \$100: secon cabin, \$60, gold; steemeng, \$30 carreney. For freigh and passage apply to DELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York. INMAN LINE. The Steamans "City of Berlin" will all from New York for Liverpool, &r., &c., Saturday, Nov. 30, at 5:30 a.m. Cabin basance, \$100. \$30, and \$50; steerage, \$28. Steamers of this line carry no live stack of may kind. Company's offee, 32 houth Clarket, Chicago. FigANCIS C. BROWN, Gen'l West'n Agt.



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TWENT PLATE SAME SAME FALCON? gelebrated. U. AND "FALCON? gelebrated. U. AND "FALCON? UISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.

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indiscretions, excesses or over suck of the Brain and
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a purely repetable programs, and the best and successful remedy how. Two to fix lease to suit least smally sufficient. To further information, for Circulars, Price, 5 per Box: Six Security scales, with rull directions by mail, scarrily scales, with rull directions for Prepared only by WANCHESTER & CO., Chemian 35 John Si., Rew 7

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

V. M. C. Silva, of Utah, is registered at or Ferry, of Michigan, is registered

Maj. E. B. Atwood, U. S. A., is a guest

of the Tremont. The Hon. George Q. Cannon, M. C., Utah Alexander McLaughlin, Springfield, Ill.,

s a guest of the Tremont. The Hon. J. W. Carney, Milwankee, is one of the guests of the Pacific. C. H. Williamson, of the New York AL

Miss Merve Charles, of McVicker's stock my, is a guest of the Tremont. The Hon. H. E. J. Boardman, Marshall

own, Ia., is stopping at the Sherman. The large male choir being organized by the Young Men's Christian Association is a grand reacess. They meet for rehearsal this evening in Farwell Hall, and Prof. Case will be glad to wel-

The statement in yesterday morning's caper that C. H. McCormick was dangerously sick in Paris is a mistake. He has been very sick, but mas been improving since Nov. 4, and is now well and able to attend to business. So it is learned

naries W. Charisaton, who was mentioned sterday's paper in connection with the shoot-iffray at Murphy's saloon, corner of North and Indiana streets, wishes it to be under-that Murphy was the aggressor, and on him devolves the responsibility for the row. A way to steer clear of saloon broils is for the onely inclined to take their sour-mash at

A meeting of the Chicago Temperance Alliance was held Saturday evening in one of the rooms of Farwell Hall, W. C. Crum in the chair. The Committee on Platform reported a series of resolutions condemnatory of the sale of liquer on Sunday, or to minors, and provioting for the appointment of a computite to call upon the Catholics and Protestants of the city, and solutit their aid in the effort to be made for the correction of these abuses. The resolutions were adopted, and the following named gentlemen appointed such committee, after which the meeting adjourned until next Saturday evening: J. W. Goodspeed, E. F. Cooke, D. D. Sweet, A. B. Fuller, S. W. A. Stockwelt, J. C. Marce, and the Chair.

Gustave Schmidt, of 198 West Randolph Gustave Schmidt, of 198 West Randolph, mer of Haisted street, is the possessor of some net very rare in this section of the globe in the anical line. It is what is known as the agaze fera—a century plant, which blooms but once in lifetime, and this is said to occur when it attain 100 years, and then dies. This plant is now full bloom. It is a native of Mexico, and the ik grows from the heart of the root up, and is untied feet in hight. Upon it are over 100 years, which only open their petals at night, and y will be in existence about three weeks yet, y having commenced to show themselves about days ago. The blossoming lasts about thirty s, and then the plant withers and dies foreyer.

says, and then the clant withers and dies foreyer.

Saturday night three men called at the residence of Thomas Piper, on Bloom street, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets. One of them began to kick and batter in the door, and while thus engaged Mrs. Piper, who was alone in the house, raised a window meighbor, came to her assistance, and succeeded a capturing the fellow who attempted to break in, and held him, notwithstanding the who shots fired at him, by the man's pals. Micer Crenieux, who was attracted to the place by the shooting, locked the prisoner up at the beering Street Station. When he had sobered up little, he pleaded that it was simply a drunken reak. His name is John McLean, and his embloyment a sailor, on the schooner Sligo.

property a saller, on the schooner Silgo.

For some months towns on the line of the Burlington & Quincy Road have been visited by burgiars and made to pay tribute to their demands. Every effort was made to secure their apprehension, without success, and finally the detective firm of Patten Brothers, of this city, was employed to ferrat out the guilty parties. They after hard work located the crimes and secured George Peabody at Mendota, who, however, escaped and has not yet oeen recaptured. Dave Morton, another of the gang, was taken at Ottawa, and is now in jail at Amboy awafting the action of the Grand Jury. The goods stolen, which consisted of cutlery, silverware, clagars, etc., were taken to Plano and "fenced," and it was through the discoveries made in tracing the stolen property that two of the gailty parties, Charles Mcintyre and Orrin Smith, were "spotted" and arrested, which latter event occurred last Tuesday. They were given a preliminary exsumination at the time of arrest and discharged, but rearrested at Newark, and through the efforts of State's-Attorney Sweetland committed for trial. The people in the section taxed by these criminals are happy at the breaking up of the gang, and feelthat hereafter they will be free from similar visitations.

that hereafter they will be free from similar visitations.

The police siege upon Castle McDonald resulted disastrously. Not a few men about town town are of the opinion that Mike had a pointer that a pull was contemplated, and that when the police called he was prepared for them, and that no game was in progress. Certain it is that no game was in progress. Certain it is that no game was in progress. Certain it is that no game was the progress. Certain it is that no game was in progress. Certain it is that no game was in progress. Certain it is that no game was in progress. Certain it is that no game was in progress. Certain it is that no game was in progress. And if one policeman had been killed Saturday hight, the inquest would doubtlessly have brought out the proof that such a state of facts really existed. Officers La Bounty and Donahue, whose clothing was perforated with Mrs. McDonaid's builet, were on duty as usual last night, but Officer Edmond Waleh, who was struck on the back with a jimmy, was not. As if to add to the misfortunes attending the siege, Officer James Keon is lying 'twixt life and death at his home. Supt. Dixon was convined, through statements made by the special detail, that a gang of gamblers were concealed in the house, and accordingly two men.—Keon and Lueders—were detailed to mard the approaches to the house during the night. At about 3 o'clock in the morning Officer Keon saw McDonald, Joseph Martin, and James Carroll approaching, and he followed the latter to the rear of the building. He entered the alley, and accidentally reli into an open coal-hole, whence he was rescued with difficulty. He was taken to his home, where he received proper medical attendance. He was recued with difficulty. He was taken to his home, where he received proper medical attendance. He was recued with difficulty. He was taken to his home, where he received proper medical attendance. He was recued with difficulty for the was recued with the morning of the proper medical attendance. He was received proper med

ROBBED THE MAILS.

ROBBED THE MAILS.

CAPTURED APPER FIVE MONTHS' WATCHING.

For some time past the Post-Office heads have been painfully aware that mails within their jurisdiction were being almost constantly depredated upon. The identity of the criminal, though suspected, was established yesterday morning by the arreat of Jacob Roos, employed as a watchman by the department. He is now lodged in jail, convicted out of his own mouth of robbing the mails.

In July complaints were made at the effice by merchants and others who had mailed money, drafts, and other valuables that never reached their destination, and Roos was suspicioned as the cause. Yet so skillfully did he work the business that until the morning of his arrest he succeeded in escaping detection. About that date he seemed to be aware that he was being watched, and so arranged the time for committing the crimes as to avoid contact with special agents and others

ife, who is an invalid, and his family. The re-order urged him to converse on the charges o-nich he is accused, but he declined to make an-itement whatever, adding that he should reserve explanation until called upon to plead. "But they say you have made a confession?" "That is not so."
"If you are innocent, why not say so?"
"Because Lewon't say anything until I say it in

How do you account for the possession of the

Well, they sufficient?"

'Ain't they sufficient?"
'Yes, I suppose they are."
'What prompted you to this crime?"
'What prompted you to this crime?"
'Poverty, I suppose. I had a sick wife and a nily of growing children to provide for."
'How much did you receive a year?"
'Nine hundred dollars."
'Wasn't that enough to support you comforts.

"Wasn't that enough to support you comfortably?"

To which he made no reply. Nor would he commit himself as to the length of time he had been engaged in the commission of the crimes, or in fact converse at all on the subject. He has been a resident of Chicago for twenty-eight years, served in the army, was a member of Engine Company 4, and until the past five months has been regarded as an honest, apright man. During the official term of Postmaster Eastman, he was given the position of "roustabout" in the office, in which capacity he served until Special Agent Hawley, who had noticed his attention to business and deserving qualities, secured him the position of postal clerk hence to Cincinnati by the way of Indisnapolis. In 1875 he was promoted to the position of head clerk, and as the confidant of Special Agents Camp, White, and others was instrumental in discovering and bringing to punishment those who had been guilty of the identical offense of which he is to-day charged as principal, About a year ago he fell beneath the wheels of a ishment those who had been guilty of the identical offense of which he is to-day charged as principal. About a year ago be fell beneath the wheels of a train at Hyde Park, and lost an arm. He was retired from active service in consequence, and while suffering from an injury was the recipient of \$1.000, the amounts of a policy of insurance he would have been entitled to in the event of death, from the assets of the Railway Mail Service Benevoient Association. The amount was not due, but the officers, sympathizing with his misfortune, excepted him from the rule and paid the amount. When he recovered from his injuries Postmaster Palmer appointed him watchman of the building, and the public are familiar with the manner in which he discharged the trust. The amount stolen is stated by the officers at about \$50,000, made up of drafts, money-orders, etc.,

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERTS FOR THE WEEK. Notwithstanding the close of the opera sea-son, musical entertainments this week will continue to flourish. This evening the St. Cecilia Ladies' Quartette will sing at the Sixth Presbyterian Church. On Tuesday evening the Hutchinson Family will sing at the Union Pratt will deliver a lecture upon the subject, "Why America Should Become Great in Music," at Hershy Hall. On Wednesda evening a complimentary soirce will be given at Lyon & Healey's Music-Rooms to Miss Leila Graves, a young planist recently returned from Stuttgart, upon which occasion she will be assisted by Miss Ella White, Mr. F. A. Bowen, Mr. H. C. Eddy, and the Harmonia Quartette. On Thursday evening, Mile. Litta, the spicessful debutante, will sing at the Union Park Congretional Church, assisted by the Harmonia Quartette and Mr. Liebling; the Germania Maennerchor will give a musical and social entertainment at Brand's Hall; and Aunt Polly Bassett's Singing-School? will give a matinee and evening performance at Farwell sisted by Miss Ella White, Mr. F. A. Bowen matinee and evening performance at Hall for the benefit of the Protestant Asylum. On Friday evening Mile. Litt will sing at Unity Church, assisted by Mr. Josenbecker and Mr. Falk.

KATIE MAYHEW.

Boston, Nov. 24.—A bill in equity he been rought in the Supreme Court by Kate K shew Vidmer, an actress of San Francisco, kng in on the stage by her maiden name of Kate M to restrain the proprietors of the Gaiety tre in this city from representing the morrow evening. The plaintiff says that she athe owner of the play and the original mante ript, which is an original version of a sketch at then which is an original version of a sketch at the by Bret Harte; that she purchased by R. H. Cox the play founded on the which, and that Cox was the original author and composer; that this play was subsequently revised by Messrs. Green and Thombeou, and that the right to play the drama as revised has been assigned to her; that she owns the right to represent the drama as a composition and play in the United States; that the defendents have obtained a copy of the play, and purpose to represent it upon the stage of the Gaiety Theatre, the play which it is proposed to represent being identical with the play as revised by Green and Thompson, which is owned by the plaintiff. She asks for an injunction restraining the defendants from representing the play, or from using it in any

STAGE NOTES. Katy Mayhew will play in Toronto this week. Augusta Dargon plays this week at Portland,

Brooklyn this week. Lotta will dispel the gloom of Washington during the present week. At the Grand Opera-House, Cincinnati, this week, Miss Fanny Davenport. Maggie Mitchell will play in Albany, N. Y.,

to-night and during the week. Galveston, Tex., will have Adam Forepaugh and Adah Richmond to-day and Tuesday. Louisville will have John E. Owens and

this week.

Salisbury's Troubadours and the Holinas English opera troupe occupy rival houses in Detroit this week.

Hess' English opera company and Joe Emmett will be taken with their turkey by Pittsburgers this week.

The Kellogg opera troupe will buck against Tony Denier's "Humpty-Dumpty" company this week in St. Louis.

Geneview Ward, Lawrence Barrett, and Millon.

Gebevieve Ward, Lawrence Barrett, and Milton Nobles are the three "stars" detailed to eat their Thanksgiving dinners in Philadelphia. Cleveland will have the Coiville Folly Company at the Euclid Avenue Opera-House and Oliver Byron Doud at the Academy of Music this

ver Eyron Doud at the Academy of Music this week.

Baltimore will patronize Kiralfy's "Trip to the Moon" Combination, the Park Theatre company, and Wardick Barrimore's "Diplomacy" company this week.

Only one place of amusement is open in New Orleans,—the Academy of Music,—where Rice's Evangeline combination commenced a week's engagement last night.

San Francisco will enjoy this week Adah Cavendish at the California Theatre, Clara Morris at Baldwin's, Mrs. Oates at the Bush Street, and Rice's Surprise Party in "Babes in the Wood" at the Standard.

New York will have during the week's Robson.

the Wood" at the Standard.

New York will have during the week: Robson and Crane at the Park, in "The Comedy of Errors"; Denman Thompson at the Lyceum; "Our Club" at Wallack's; Edwin Booth at the Fith Avenue; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Knight at the Broadway; "The Vigilantes" at Niblo's; "The Banker's Daughter" at the Union Square: "Almost a Life" at the Standard; Marie Gordon with "That Lasso' Lowrie's" at Booth's; Mapleson's grand opera company at the Academy of Music; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Williamson at the Grand Opera-House; besides minstrel and variety entertainments without end.

riety entertainments without end.

Virginia's Whipping-Post.

Richmond State.

"Austin Mitchell, fasten the prisoner," said the officer to a colored inmate of the jail; and Jones' wrists were made secure in iron fastenings on the post. Now all was ready.

William Jones is a tail, well-built man of about 35 years, and would weigh 160 or 170 pounds. His face was clean-shaved, save his upper ith, which wore a short brown mustache, and he would be called rather a good-looking man. He was once a respectable citizen, being well connected and having been well raised, but yielding to temptation several years ago he got caught, and has served a term in the Penitentiary. Afterward he served a term in he Penitentiary, afterward he served a term in his, which was only a few weeks ago. He then received thirty-nine lashes, and, upon being turned loose, he cribbed a pair of shoes valued at \$1.50, for which he was sentenced to receive thirty-nine lashes, again and to work in the chain-gang for six months. And yet, after being catalogued with the "old offenders," Jones looked as if he would like to raform and regain his whilom self-respect. "O for the haleyon days!" he sighed, as he stood fastened to the post. He had feit the wip before, and knew what to expect. It was worse than having a tooth puffed.

body, but his face was a psychological study. The writhings of the muscles, the agony, the shame, these were intense. He uttered not a word, but the tears rolled down his cheeks, and the spectators who nappened to be in the jailyard turned their heads. He thought he was to receive nine-and-thirty, but when the tenth stripe had been inflicted the officer said, "That'll do for to-day. Unloose him." Then Jones was unfastened, and, putting on his shirt, he walked back into his cell. The officer informed the writer that he had never whipped a white woman, but that he had men. "We make them strip down to the waist, and I lay the stripes ou pretty hard. An Ethlopian's back is tough and can stand it. It's mean basiness, though, this thing of whipping."

THE COURTS.

Interpreting the Statute of Frauds-Rec

ering Some Land-Record of Judgment New Suits, Divorces, Etc. Judge Drummond has been engaged the past nan vs. Edward R. Booth. This was an action n ejectment brought to recover 160 acres of and in Grundy County. The plaintiff claime under a title of twenty-six years' standing and it was alleged, was misrecorded, the Clerk making the description read "S. E. \(\)" instead of "N. E. \(\)." The defendant in the case had title from the sole surviving beir of the rantor in the same deed that was misreo This title ran to James R. Stanley, a clerk in saac R. Hitt's office, from Stanley, by power of attorney through Hitt to the defendant. He laimed under this title, possession, and payment of taxes. The question was raised on the trial as to when the statute of limitations began o run, and Judge Drummond held it began to run only when color of title, possession the land, concurred. Another question was raised as to whether a party occupying one lo an adjoining lot. The defendant claimed he eld the land under a connected title and actual residence for seven years and the point was raised whether a person purchasing adjoining tracts of land under different titles, and actualy residing on one tract, and using the other as part of his farm, could be said to occupy the part on which he did not reside, under the tatute, as a homestead. The Judge held he ould: that if he extended his improvements from one lot to the other he held the whole by actual residence. Almost exactly the same and case, and Judge Harlan decided the same way. The jury in the present instance brought a verdict in favor of the plaintiff. Mr. George Surry appeared for plaintiff and Needham Miller for the defendant.

A question was raised before Judge Rogers
Saturday in the case of Richards vs. Rhodes
as to the operation of the statute of frauds. as to the operation of the statute of frands. The suit was brought to recover the amount of an unpaid board bill which the defendant agreed to pay on behalf of a third party. The agreement was to pay, not only what was then due, but also what might thereafter become due. The jury found in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount claimed. A motion was made for a new trial, and it was urged that the promise of the detendant came within the statute of frands requiring any agreement of a party to become responsible for within the statute of frauds requiring any agreement of a party to become responsible for the debt of another to be out in writing. The Judge held that the defendant would be responsible for the future board on the strength of it being an original contract, but it being an entire promise, and the agreement to pay the past board not being in writing and being without due consideration, the part of the agreement as to past board tainted the whole contract with illegality, and the entire contract was void. A new trial was therefore granted.

new trial was therefore granted.

WHO IS RIGHT!

In the case of Walter H. Judson vs. L. Z.
Leiter and Charles Gossage & Co., a bill
filed to prevent the defendants from ousting
complainant from the store he occupies over
Charles Gossage & Co.'s dry-goods store, the
answers of the defendants were filed Saturday.
Judson charged that Leiter and Gossage had
conspired together to get him out of the upper
part of the latter's store by not giving
him a new lease, the old one
having expired in September last;
that Gossage had promised to give him another
that Gossage had promised to give him another that Gossage had promised to give film another lease if he got one himself; and that Leiter had given Gossage & Co. a new lease. The defend-ants deny that any new lease or contract for a lease has been given to Gossage & Co. for the whole building, as before. On the other hand, Leiter offered a new lease for the whole store,

whole building, as before. On the other hand, Leiter offered a new lease for the whole store, but Gessage declined to accept one for more than the first floor, which is actually occupied by them. Judson, it is clasmed, is now in wrongful possession of the premises, which he refuses to surrender, and is liable to Leiter only for the value of their use and possession. The defendants also deay that they have been guilty of any fraud or conspiracy.

In the cases of C. C. Washburn vs. The Alemania and Feuton Insurance Companies, Judge Blodgett overruled the pleas to the jurisdiction and they were withdrawn, and leave given to pleantiff lived in Minnesota and the defendants in rennsylvaria; that the contracts of insurance were made in the latter State, and suit could not be brought here. The Judge, however, held that, if the Insurance Companies had agents here on whom service of process could be made, the suits could be maintained here.

THE BURR RETATE.

Total Disbursements..... Balance on hand... The report was ordered to be confirmed unless objections are filed in ten days.

Carrie Crown filed a bill for divorce Saturday from William T. Crown on the ground of desertion and drunkenness.

Marguerite Rodins also desires to take care of herself, her husband, Pierre, having forgotten his promises so far as to get drunk and beat and maltreat her, until she was obliged to leave him. Hilda Porter filed a bill for similar relief on account of the cruelty, desertion, and adult ery of her husband, William Porter.

Lastly Squere E. Beadgley, having lately been obliged to leave his wife Sarah on account of her confirmed habit of intemperance, asks the Court to sanction his action.

Judge Moore Saturday granted a decree of divorce to George W. Corliss from Catherine A. Corliss on the ground of desertion.

Judge Williams granted a decree to Sally E. Stewart from William H. Stewart on the ground of adultery.

Judge Farwell granted a decree to Nettle A. Downing from H. Frank Downing on the ground of desertion.

The case of Elizabeth Jenkins vs. John Jenkins, a suit for separate maintenance, was heard by Judge Farwell Saturday, who awarded the complainant \$300 a year alimony.

SANKRUFTCY.

First-dividend meetings will be held to-day at ertion and drunkenness.

Marguerite Rodins also desires to take care of

by Judge Farwell Saturday, who awarded the complainant \$300 a year alimony.

First-dividend meetings will be held to-day at 2 p. m. in the cases of W. W. Clark, of William Haber, and of Hollister & Gorham.

Assignees will be chosen at 10 a. m. to-day for H. E. Undike, C. C. Harder and Henry Hafer, W. M. Moss. Charles Duffield.

Henry Beitz filed a bill against Mathias Bongert to dissolve the firm of Mathias Bongert & Co., which in 1874 was engaged in the business of stone-cutting on the corper of Division and Haisted streets.

J. K. Krieg and Lemnel R. Moss sued Philip Goldman for \$1,000.

9, 102, and 107. No. 88, Stafford Manu ompany, vs. Lockwood, on trial. ipany, vs. Lockwood, on trial.

12 APPELLATE COURT—Term Nos. 70 Matthew.
Roce; 80, Uphof vs. Ulrich; 81, Roce vs. Sin182, Lipe vs. Witsche; and 83, Kantaler vs.
L. No. 78, Dinet vs. Eigenmann, on bear-JUDOR JAMESON—193, 195 to 197, 199 to 201, 3 to 215. No. 192, Vail vs. Mason L. Co., or

trial.

JUDOR BOOTH—286 to 275, inclusive. No. 5, 350, Sprague vs. Hunting, on trial.

JUDOR McALLISTER—Set case 2, 077. Abbey vs. Wurster, and calendar Nos. 298 to 320, inclusive, except 303, 305, 307, and 310. No case on trial. JUDOR FARWELL—Contested motions.

JUDOR WILLIAMS—Contested motions.

JUDOR LOOMIS—The call Monday is Nos. 716, 722, 733, 734, 743, 744, 788, 794, 800, 816, 817, 831, 830, and 836.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS — Martin Clay-burgh et al. vs. Edward Schlesinger and Sol Levi, SS2.05.

JUDGE JARKSON-Margaretts Bettorf vs. J. D.

Jennings. \$120.35.

JUDGE MOORE-Heron, Smith & Moore vs. Wilbur F. Storey; verdict, \$2,000 in favor of the defendant, and motion for new trial by plaintiff.

CIRCUIT COURY-JUDGE BOOTH-S. H. Sweet et al. vs. G. M. Baker, \$478.63.—C. W. Elphicke vs. John Backelmann, \$200.

THE RAILWAYS.

A RAILROAD AT STAKE. Special Correspondence of The Tribune. BUFFALO, Nov. 22.—An action indirectly in olving the whole property of the Atlant Great Western Railway Company is now in progress in this city before Judge Charles Daniels, of the Supreme Court. Last year an ap-plication was made by the Union Rolling-Stock Company for an order to compel John H. Devereaux, the Receiver of the road, to pay \$280,899.79 and interest, for the use of cars reacted from the plaintiffs. On the 18th of January last the matter came before Jüdge Daniels, one of the most eminent jurists in the State, and the motion for the order was denied. The denial was based on the ground that the terms of the contract between the parties made the payment of the debt conditional on there being funds sufficient to meet it, after the settlement of certain other obligations. It was not then shown to the the debt conditions on there being funds sufficient to meet it, after the settlement of certain other obligations. It was not then shown to the satisfaction of the Court that these conditions had been fulfilled. Hence the motion was rejected, but with leave to renew it at any time "without prejudice." It is the renewal of the application for the order which is now being argued in the same court. Although the ostensible object of the litigation is to enforce the payment of the debt alluded to, the ultimate design is to foreclose heavy mortgages on the road and break up the Receivership. Behind this action is pending another heavy claim brought against the railroad company by the Franco-Egyptian Bank. The case is highly complicated, and involves the settlement of several nice legil questions. One of the most important is the right of jurisdiction of the courts in the various States as regards a continuous line of railway. As the Receiver was appointed by the Ohio court, his coupsel claim that the courts of any other State through which the road passes have no right to interfere. In other words, that the road was an enity, and that no tribunal but the Ohio court had a right to adjudicate in its affairs, or order the sale of any portion of it. The counsel for the rolling-stock company advanced arguments directly opposite to this view, claiming that the courts of every State through which the poad extended had a right to interfere, and to enforce the payment of just debts wherever the property of the Company could be levied upon, in his first opinion Judge Daniels promulgated, this latter opinion, and denied the motion, helding that the Supreme Court of New York had trill jurisdiction in the matter.

As the stake which is being played for is mill-

Court of New York had full jurisdiction in the matter.

As the stake which is being played for is millions of dollars, eminent legal taient is enlisted in its trial. The Hon, R. P. Ranney, of Cleveland, one of the ablest lawyers in Ohio, and Mr. John G. Milburn, of, Ahis city, represent the Receiver, Mr. Devereaux. The Hon. W. W. McFarland, of New York, and Messrs. Sprague, Gorham, and Bacon, of this city, are the counsel for the plaintiffs in, the action in which the Receiver was appointed, while the Hon. Charles M. Da Costa and the Hon. Clarence A. Seward, nephew of the late William H. Seward, are in charge of the interests of the rolling-stock company, assisted by Mr. George B. Hibbard, of Buffalo. The argument will probably continue through the week. The case is attracting general attention among railroad men, as well as members of the legal profession, and the decision of Judge Danleis will be looked for with interest.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 24.—Chief-Enginee Nichol has received instructions from the offi-cers of the Illinois Central to survey a line from Kenney, thirty-six miles north of here, on the Gilman Division, to East St. Louis, and leaves to-morrow with a force of assistants to begin the work proposed. The line will run a little west of south, passing through Latham, Illiopolis, Breckinridge, Pawnee, Zanesville, and Edwardsville, to gast St. Louis, a distance of 120 miles. This would give the Illinois Central a through line between Chicago and St. Louis, eight miles shorten than the Alton. Some are disposed to regard this move merely as a bluff to offset the scheme of the Wabash for a through line between Chicago and St. Louis by completing the Chicago & Paducah into Chicago, but the officers of the Illinois Central here say that work will be commenced immediately, and seem to believe that the Company mean business. the Gilman Division

Receiver Peck, of the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, has been authorized by the Court to issue his certificates to pay ticket balances to counecting roads as follows: Grand Trunk, \$9,619.78; Detroit & Milwaukee, \$700.10; Detroit, Lansing & Northern, \$294.01; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, \$567.46; Grand Rapids & Michigan Southern, 2007-10; Orland Rabiss & Indiana, \$399.40. He was also authorized to issue certificates, as follows: To S. C. Bartiett & Co., \$2,090.29, overcharges and rebates on merchandise; Gallup, Clarke & Co., \$788.95, for goods lost; Owen Morlay, \$118.12, for wood; Thomas Brunskill, \$155.95, for services rendered

Thomas Brunskill, \$155.95, for services rendered as an employe.

A meeting of the employes of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad was held at Laporte, Ind., last Thursday, over which General-Superintendent Payne-presided, to take action in regard to the sudden death of Harlow H. Blodgett, an official of the road. It was resolved that, after long-continued personal intercouse with the deceased, the officials and employes of the road could bear unqualified testimony to his excellent qualities of the and beart, and that they deeply sympathized with his afflicted family, and commended them to the considerate regard of his surviving friends and to the merciful keeping of our Heavenly Father. A copy of the proceedings to be presented to the widow of the deceased, and to be furnished for publication.

the deceased, and to be furnished for publication.

An old enterprise has been revived by which Chicago is to get another road. In 1873 a proposed standard-gauge road from Pittsburg to Chicago had an agent in Europe, who negotiated a loan of \$7,000,000 in London, and the mortgage was scarcely recorded in every county-seat on the line from Chicago to Marion, la., in the latter part of August, 1873, when the panic came, and, the final contract abroad not having been executed, the loan and road both failed. During the past summer it has been revived on the narrow-gauge basis, and consolidated with a line from Pittsburg to New York City, making a continuous line to Chicago. From Pittsburg west, more than fifty miles are in running order; from Marion to Kenton, O., the old grade of 1873 is being receptied, and from Van Wert to Huntington, Ind., the line is being vigorously graded. Ten miles are about done, \$6,000 ties are "out" and more are contracted for, and the line looks hopefully toward Chicago.

The Detroit Post and Tribune has the follow-

The Detroit Post and Tribune has the follow-

The Detroit Post and Tribune has the following regarding the intention of the Grand Trunk to get control of the Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern Railroad, to be used by it as an outlet to Chicago and Toledo;

The arrangements are now all perfected for extending the Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern Railroad to Poniac by the way of Ann Arbor, and thus giving the Grand Trunk a Chicago ontiet. It is reported that the Hillsdale Road has been purchased by the Toledo & Ann Arbor Railroad and the Grand Trunk, and that these companies will need it together. Parties interested in the Hillsdale route, after holding meetings at Manchester and Hillsdale, are confident that it is out of the question to raise any money at those places, for the reason that they get a shorter road by the way of Ann Arbor, and are not asked to subscribe anything on that line. And as to Ypaliant, they have no confidence that it would be paid over if they did subscribe any, as that city has the honor of repudiating its bonds in the amount of \$50,000 and \$75,000 which were issued to secure the building of the Hillsdale Road in the first instance. They have also concluded that it would be very poor manciering to build from Ypalianti to Pontiac, they-four mies, when they could get connection with the Grand Trunk by building to the Grand Trunk by building to the Grand Trunk Junction, wenty-six miles; or better yet, to run over the Michigan Central. The Ypaliantians, and others connected with the matter, propose to hold meetings in Detroit and Chicago next week for the prepose of securing aid to extend the Hillsdale from Ypaliant to Pontiac, and have no doubt of their success.

POLITICAL. Democrats Sowing the

Wind. dditional Proceedings Which Will Bring the Whirlwind upon Them.

Democratic Criminals Guarding Republican Witnesses in Bourbon Bastiles.

ustice Completely Enmeshed in Thongs of the Conspirators.

Warmoth, the Southern Machiavelli, on a Still Hunt.

The Leaders of the Blacks Beginning Talk Their Minds.

SOUTH CAROLINA. NULLIFICATION.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuna. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—The following letter arrived to-day from one of the most

lina;
Sia: Unless some method is devised to prevent further arrest by the State authorities of witnesses in the election cases, I am afraid, when the United States Court meets in Columbia next Monday, there will be no witnesses there to teatify against those charred with violation of the laws, and it is becoming more and more apparent every day that the Democrats of this State intend to use the whole power of the State Government in shielding and protecting the ballot-box stuffers. Notwithstanding three of the present Democratic Circuit Judges of this State have, on former occasions, decided, in cases involving no bolitical question, that, for perjury committed before a United States Commissioner or a court of the United States, a person cannot be held to answer in the State courts, vet, in violation of the decision of their each state courts, vet, in violation of the decision of their each state courts.

couris, vet, in violation of the decision of their own Judges,
THE DEMOCRATIC TRIAL JUSTICES
throughout the State are stresting and committing to jail witnesses bound over to the United States
Court on charge of having committed perjury before the United States Commissioners. In Williamsburg County every witness bound over to the
United States Court has been arrested on that
charge. In Darlington a witness, makiing affidavit upon which a warrant
was issued, was arrested for perjury
before a preliminary examination could be held.
In other counties the same thing is being done to
prevent the issuing of any more warrants. The
Democrats are trumping up charges against the
Commissioners themselves. There are only five
Commissioners themselves. There are only five
Commissioners the State who are taking any
action against the men who stuffed the ballot-boxes
and defied the Supervisors and Marshals on election-day. Of these five, Messrs. Lee and Wiggins
have already been arrested and committed to jail
by the State authorities. Against Mr. Wiggins,
who was formerly one of the Circuit Judges, the
Democrats have invented.

AFMIVILOUS CHARGE—
viz., that he accepted a bribe of \$50 from somebody three years ago. Mr. Lee has been arrested
and incarcerated in jail, charged with the offense
of failing to keep open his effice of Judge of Probate, which position he holds, in addition to that
of Commissioner. The circumstances of the case
are as follows: About a week ago, while in his
office taking testimony in regard to frands committed in Sumter at the iste election, he was attacked
by a crowd of Democrats and narrowly escaped
with his life. The crowd demanded that be should
leave Sumter or resign as Commissioner. He came
to Charleston to procure the arrest of his assalisuts. Upon his return, after being driven
away, a Democratic Trial Justice, charging Lee with
failing to keep nis office open. The absurdity of
the whole matter is that.

THERE IS MO LAW THE DEMOCRATIC TRIAL JUSTICES

the whole matter is that

THERE IS NO LAW

requiring him to keep his office open at all times and, even if there were, his failure to open his office for two days would not render him liable to a criminal prosecution. But, law or no law, it is the determination of the Democrats to punist every person who takes any part whatever in the prosecution of crimes with which they are charged, whether that person be a witness, Commissioner, or prosecuting attorney, Judge Ludling's remark in regard to Louisiana—that the witnesses and the innocent are the ones. Judge Ludling's remark in regard to Louisiana— that the witnesses and the innocent are the ones who get punished, and not the culprits—is being carried out to the letter in this State. All those who were arrested on a charge of committing elec-tion frands were admitted to bail within a few hours after their arrest, while ail the witnesses in these cases are now lying in jail, and the Govern-ment of the United States seems to be at the mercy of the State of Senth Carolina.

of the State of South Carolina.

I forgot to mention, in regard to the Managers of Election at Kingstree, who were arrested on several charges, that one of the witnesses was the Rev. E. M. Finckney. After the Managers gave ball, they went to a Trial Justice and too; out warball, they went to a Trial Justice and took out war-rants for all the witnesses against them, including Pinckney. The latter, hearing that he was to be arrested, came to Charleston, and the Trial Justice sent one of the very Managers who was charged with fraud as a Special Constable to Charleston to arrest Pinckney and bring him back, which he

A VISIT TO KINGSTREE — REPUBLICANS RE-STRICTED IN THE RIGHT TO HOLD MEETINGS —LEADERS RUN OUT OR THE COUNTRY.

Correspondence New York Tribune.
KINGSTREE, S.C., Nov. 16.— . . . Fortunately for me, United States Commissioner Hutchinson and Deputy United States Marshal Bolger, the former from Colleton County and the latter from Charleston, arrived later in the evening to make an investigation of the late election here, and as it was seen that we were not acquainted, and that our business was not the same, the people began to thaw out a little, although they ued to be rather guarded in what they and about the election, and until I was able to go around the town without arousing a sus-picion that I might after all be a detective, I avoided asking many questions touching political

Mr. Brady, of the Kingstree Star newspaper, Mr. Brady, of the Kingstree Star newspaper, is a young man about town, intimate with the managers of the election, and a fair specimen of the young men of the place. The Star has been one of the bitterest sheets in the State. Mr. Brady is from the up country. He has been in Williamsburg County only about a year, and is a young man of small mental calibre, and could not possibly have influence in any respectable Northern community. I found in the Star for this week many paragraphs which illustrate the character of Southern country journalism. In describing the rejoicings of the Kingstree Democracy over their victory, last week, it said, amony other things, that the crowd visited the house of Mr. H. H. Monzon, a colored man, Chairmán, I believe, of the Republican County Committee, and invited him to come out and be killed with his party, an invitation which, the editor says, he did not accept. The same journal also gives a lively description of the overturning, on election day, of the United States Supervisor of Elections by the white Democrats, the throwing of the box on which he stood into the street, and the pushing of himself down the Court-House steps. The article represents this to have been done by voters in whose way he stood. The true version of this performance, which is to be judicially investigated, I shall give in another letter before I leave Kingstree.

I was fortunate enough to form Mr. Brady's acquaintance last evening as we sat together before the fire in the common room of the tavern. Of course we talked very little about politics, but discussed the crops, the price of lands, the healthfulness of iocalities in this and adjoining counties, and other subjects that a man looking for a place to settle in the South for himself or friends would be interested in. Some inquiries about the taxes led to others about the political future of the State, and I asked if there was not danger that the "Radicals" would again get possession of South Carolina, and make its government as extravagant and corrupt as is a young man about town, intimate with the managers of the election, and a fair specimen of

after. "Why, in this county," said he, "that has never gone Democratic since reconstruction; we beat them by 600 majority."

"How did you do that?" I asked.

"Well, some of the niggers voted the Democratic ticket," was the reply.

"But the black population outnumbers the white, does it not?"

"Oh, yes, two to one."

"Was there much excitement during the campaign?"

"No, it was very quiet. There was no trouble except here and in Sunter. You ought to have been in this State in 1876 to have seen a lively election."

"What was the trouble here during the last campaign?"

them."
"What effect did his going away have on the "It broke them up—they had no leader any

more."
"Will he come back?"
"I reckon he'll come back to settle up his affairs; he has property here. He's a right smart fellow." "Was there any other excitement in this coun-

"Was there any other excitement in this county during the campaign?"
"No, nothing that amounted to anything. The Democrats attended all the meetings, you know, and asked for half of the time."
"Was it accorded to them?"
"No; the Kadicals did not want to divide time. I think they generally broke up when the Democrats appeared. I never attended a meeting outside of Kingstree, and don't know much about it."
"What was the trouble up in Sumter?"

meeting outside of kingstree, and don't know much about it."

"What was the trouble up in Sumter?"

"I believe a Democrat was speaking, and a Radical said it was a d—d lie, and got knocked down. There was something of a row, but nobody was killed."

After this the conversation turned to other matters, and politics were not referred to again during the evening. It will be seen that the information one gets from even the best informed Democrats on political subjects here is rather indefinite; but, from the specimen given in this letter, it will also be discovered that there is no attempt to deny the main facts of which the Republicans complain so bitterly. They were not allowed to exercise their constitutional right peaceably to assemble, and their tutional right peaceably to assemble, and theileader in this county "was given ten days the leave, and he left." Z. L. W.

> LOUISIANA. THE NEGRO LEADERS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 24 .- The New Orlean colored Republican leaders appear disposed to war upon the Federal officials. Meetings are black men to open expressions of antagonism to particularly to that of the New Orleans Custon House. The matter, fairly culminated, is expected to assume the shape of resolutions deprecating the President's Louisiana policy, complaining of want of sympathy with, and proper protection for, the colored Republican voters; of non-recognition in the dispensing of Federal patronage; and expatiating at length up-on the general bad party management, as the bad treatment publican blacks at the hands of the Louisana Federal officials. Behind the colored leaders (as understood) stands the management of the Republican State Central Committee and with them again (as reported), as special engineer, ex-Congressman Frank Morey, the latter appearing as self-constituted envoy from Washington for sounding the Republican leaders regarding the necessity of a chaoge in officials, gathering necessary material with which to effect it, and keeping an eye, very properly, single to the main chance. The movement is just assuming a tangible shape. Partly connected therewith, seemingly, is another apparent move emanating from

EX-GOV. WARMOTH. Tom Ong, an ex-United States Appraiser and ardent follower of Warmoth, appears specially delegated for sounding Republican leaders and paving the way for an ap-pointment for Dr. Smyth, another War-moth leader, as Collector of the Port, in lieu of the present Collector, Smith, who. What is to be done with ex-Gov. Wells, Custom-House Surveyor, in the connection, seems under termined. The old gentleman is an admitted on the Administration. Bets are freely offered, however, that he will be made to walk the plank. It is noticeable here, too, that very much of the opposition is from colored Republican leaders. They say he told Hayes, when mapping out his They say he told Hayes, when mapping out his campaign and pledging three Louisiana Congressmen in exchange for the Custom-House patronage, that it was wholly unnecessary to appoint any blacks to positions, as he (Wells) "had the niggers in his pocket." The story, however true, is at least good, and has its effect. As a prominent colored man expressed it but yesterday, "Floss niggers

MUST HAVE SLIPPED DOWN THE LEG OF HIS

BERECHES."

That 10.000 Democratic majority in a strong

That 10,000 Democratic majority in a strong Republican district don't show them. To complicate matters still more, P. B. S. Pinchback is reported as also delegated from Washington to work up the matter against the Custom-House officials, the more particularly that bearing upon the alleged bargain and sale with Acklen. Pinchback, too, strangely enough, is said to be

upon the alleged bargain and saie with Acklen. Pinchback, too, strangely enough, is said to be using money freely in hunting his game, which seems to consist of Collector Smith, internal-Revenue-Collector Marks, ex-Gov. Michael Hiahn, Superintendent of the United States Mint, and United States Marshal Jack Wharton, and, as one of his strikers says, issues instructions to create all possible dissatisfaction among the blacks. The Louisiana Feder-al officials nave certainly to fight for their positions.

THE ST. MARY'S MASSACRE.

FRANKLIN, La., Nov. 24.—The object of the attack upon Newman's house on the night of the 19th was to shut his mouth as to the visit paid him three hights before by a party, said to be Willie Wilson, Parish Attorney protem., who, in the middle of the night, demanded the election returns, saying he had just received a teigram from the Attorney-General authorizing the delivery of the returns. The attacking party knew the returns had, in the interim, been sent to New Orleans, but, as Newman continued to talk of the visit oaid him, it was determined to put him out of the way. It is now known that Tom Wilson eame to his death from a pistol wound in the head made by one of the attacking party. The wound in the arm was caused by Newman. I learn on the highest authority that the Democrats in the lower part of the parish are determined upon an investigation Newman is Clerk of the Court. A day or two after election the ballot-boxes of St. Mary's Parish were taken from the Court-House and destroyed by unknown parties. Newman had duplicate poll-lists that were wauted to cover evidences of fraud in the election.

ILLINOIS.

FORSYTHE'S VOTE. Special Dispatch to The Tribung.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 24.-The State Board of Canvassers held a preliminary meeting last from the counties with tally-sheets showing the rotes cast for Congressmen and Clerks of the Supreme and Appellate Courts, in the presence of the Governor. When Shelby County was reached on the list for Congressmen, Gov. J. C. Robinson, representing H. B. Decius, defeated Democratic candidate, called attention to the fact that the County Clerk's certificate showed that three candidates had been voted for, while on the taily-sheet the votes cast for Forsyth and Forsythe, (with an "e") had all been credited to A. P. Forsyth, and claimed that the taily-sheet should show returns the tally-sheet should show returns exactly as made by the Clerk. He argued that the Board was merely a Canvassing Board, and had no power to decide whether the spelling of a name made any difference in the final result, but should certify to the Governor the returns as received. He believed it was the duty of the Board to certify that Decius had received so many. A. P. Forsyth so many, and A. P. Forsyth so many, and A. P. Forsyth so many, and the matter over for some time, but postponed action until to-morrow.

GOV. ROBINSON states that a certificate must be issued to Decius, thus throwing the burden of a contest on Forsyth, and that if he could show that Forsyth and Forsythe were one and the same, Congress would doubtless give him the seat. There can be no possible doubt of the intention of the voters, or of the fact that Forsyth was actually elected, and the Board will probably award him the certificate. Gov. Palmer says, in the State Register to-day, of Gov. Robinson's argument:

This argument was not answered, of course, because, technically, it is absolutely unanswerable; but the Board, nevertheless, tabulated the returns as if but two candidates were in the field. The facts, as understood by the public, are that Forsyth and Forsythe (with an 'ce') are one and the same person, and, in that case, there ought to be no dispute as to his right to a seat in Congress.

A Collins Graves in Italy, and His Fate.

The tragic fate of the Collins Graves of the great flood near Turin. Italy, by which several hundred people lost their lives, is told in a recent private letter from that city. A young shepherd saw the water coming like a great spout from near the top of the mountain. He took his sheep's horn, and started down the mountain, blowing it and warning every one he saw to flee from the wrath to come, that the water was fast hurrying behind him. The river is very winding, and he reached the bottom of the mountain some ten minutes before the flood. But aims! the stupid people would not

140,000 POLICIES

the Rockford Insurance Company, of the city, commenced business Jan. 3, 1867, and dan that time has issued over one bundred and forty thousand policies. It now has half a million dollars of first-class assets, without including any of its notes taken for premiums. The raise of these assets is shown by the fact of the yielding last year an income, in interest and dividends, of more than forty thousand dollars cash. The Company has no Merchanter of the city of the company has no Merchanter of the city of the company has no Merchanter of the city of the c cash. The Company has no Mercantile of Manufacturing risks on its books, and around large cities entirely. No great fire can cripple its energies.

A GIFT.

Special Dispatch to The Pribute.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 24.—The employed of the Chicago & Alton shops, Saturday night, presented to Mr. Rufus Reniff \$200 in gold.

Mr. Reniff was for a long time superintendent of the car-shops, until that Department and in Machinery Department were consolidated.

DEATHS. GARDNER-Nov. 23. of consumption, Jenna was of William Gardner. 1843 South Dearborn st.

Funeral services at church corner Thirty-sirth sel Dearborn-8a. Monday, Nov. 25. 8a i p. m., see fine themse by carriages to Unkwood.

DUWNER-Nov. 24. Thomas A. Downer, ared 3 real and 6 months.

ANNOUNCEMENTS men, especially strangers, invited,
THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIO
noonday prayer-meeting will be led to day by
stev. M. M. Parkhurst, pastor First M. S. Church

AUCTION SALES. By H. FRIEDMAN,

SPECIAL \$15,000 STOCK Fancy Goods & Toys

TO CLOSE WITHOUT RESERVE On Tuesday and Wednesday. Nov. 26 and 27, each day at 10 o'clock.

ELEGANT Vate. Rich Tollet Sets. Smale TOBACCO Boxes, Card Receivers PARIAN Goods of all descriptions. CHINA Fancy Goods, an endless variety. I AVA And Majolica Ware, an endless variety,

A SUPERB Line of Shell and Paper Borns. DOLLS And Doll Heads, in great variety, CHINA TOT TOR Sota, Bubber Balts. CHINA Must CHINA Motto Cups and Saucers.

AN EXTRA LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TIN W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO.
Auctioneers and Real-Estate Agenta
173 and 173 Randolph-st.

ENTIRE STOCK OF A Hardware and Stove Dealer

At 184 West Madison-st., corner H AT AUCTION. Tuesday Morning, Nov. 26, at 10 o'cleck.
The stock consists of Shelf Bardware, House Parishing Goods, Cooking Ranges, Cooking Stores Parior. Catamber, Office, and Store Stores Set Tinner's Tools and Machines, etc., etc. W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., A OUR NEXT

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOOD WILL BE HELD
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., at m
and 175 Handolph-sa.
We will have a large stock of Dry Goods, Codes, ast
Cassifieres, Shirts and Drawers, Hosiory, Carlina
Jackets, Boots, Shoes, etc.
W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioners. REGULAR SATURDAY SALE,

November 30, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., FURNITURE, ETC., W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctionsers.

RESIDENCE 221 North Dearborn-st. Entire Furniture of Rosidence at Auction. Chicketin Grand Plane, Brussch and Wool Carpet, Pariot, Dis Ing-Room, and Chamber FURNITUE, China as Glassware. All good furniture, and positively to sold.

TUESDAY'S SALE NOV. 26, AT 9:30 A. M., FURNITURE, Carpeta, Cooking and Parlor Stoves, General Hambold Goods, 100 FIRST-CLASS CHROMOS, General Merchandise, etc., etc

REGULAR TRADE SALE DRY GOODS,

TUESDAY, NOV. 26, 9:30 A. M.
One Bundred Pieces Velveteens.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctions WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27, BUYERS OF Boots, Shoes & Rubbers

By M. M. SANDERS & CO., 72 and 74 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill Boots, Shoes & Rubbers

Tuesday, Nov. 26, at 9:30 o'c'L

WHISKY THE BEST
Whisky, Port, Sherry, and
Gin at Suc ner bottle, was
ranted pure, at the
EA44.LE
Whulesale Lignor Repol

Your Old Can be beautifully DVRD as CLEANED and REPAIRE.

Clothes! Chicagos 100 North Chi

VOLUME CARPETS, FUR

MONDAY. **Takefield** WILL OPE RUTAIL DEP

231 State-st On and after that day arge stock of Rattan from their manufactor for the present season consisting of

CUSTOM TAI HUGE

POPULAR TAILO OVERCOATS for \$25 Usual p RUSINESS SUITS for Usual pr CASSINERE PARTS WEDDING SUITS ORDER NOW AND 8 179-181-183 CORNER MO FOPEN TILL

Proposals for Fu tinctive Pap Washington
the Secretary of the Tre
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mations and other securities of a iminar paper adapted to the make antion or other security, except of the Secretary of the Treasury, officer of the United States, shall of not more than \$6,000, or by labor not more than \$6,000, or by labor not more than \$6,000, or by labor not more than discent years. The paper that may be selected under the supervision of an age; and, if deemed necessary, under the supervision of an age; and, if deemed necessary, under the paper that the paper that the paper that the paper delivered; and, also, re it until shipped; and he will be from to such reasonable regulation the secretary of the Treasury tremoval from the nill of any it until shipped; and he will be it form to such reasonable regularithe becretary of the Treasury is removal from the mill of any control of the contract. In the contract of the contract of

PROPOSALS FOR CONST NORTHERN PACIF MISSOURI RIVE YELLOWS

The Northern Pacific Hailron vites proposals for grading, bri ready for the track superstruct line extending from the west lilver, opposite the present ter Blemarck, to the Yeilowstone mouth of Glendine Creek; beiggen the State of Glendine Creek; beiggen to be completed by July 15, 1879; Aug. 1, 1879; the third section fourth seption, by Oct. 1, 1879; before Jah. 1, 1880. Bids for each gross of by measurement. From gross of by measurement. From gross of by measurement of the Glending thereon. Maps and the grading thereon. Maps may be grading the gr

NESBITT BROTHE

OPTICIA The spectacles suited to all section. Opera and Field Glasses. Barometers, &c. OCEAN STEAM

ANCHOR LINE MAI THIOPIA. Nov. 30, 10 am (Circ OLIVIA)... Dec. 7, 3p m 10 fc New York to Londo Show York to Londo Cabins 36, to 280, Excursion Ti HEY DERSON BROTHERS The steep form of this Company any from Sremen Pier, foot of faces of anager From New 1 condon, Hyre, and Bremen, fire cabin, 80th gold; steerage, 430 of and passes (apply to 2 Bowlin 2 Bowlin

CO NARD MA Safiling: hree times a week ord. Freet Prices. Apply of Company's Office ark and Randolph-sts., Chic